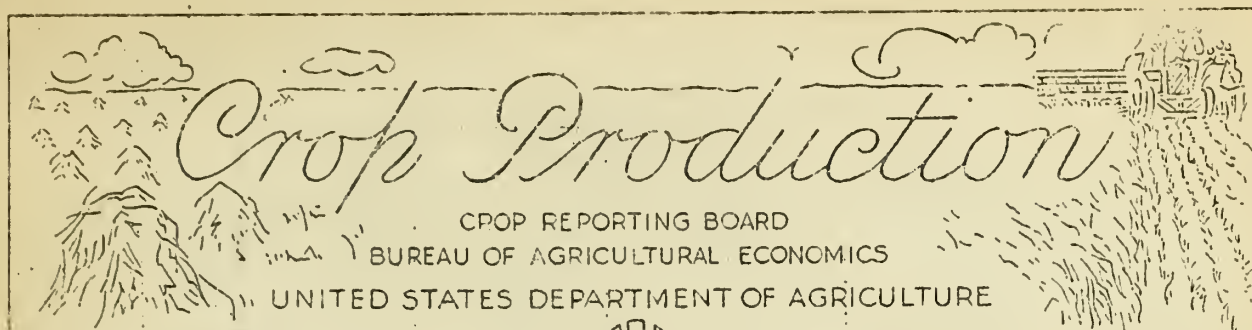


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Release: November 12, 1946

RAE

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1946

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

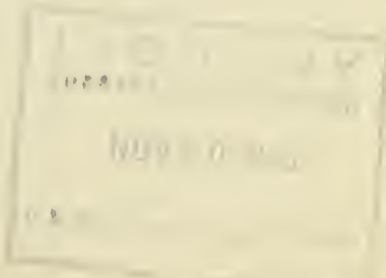
CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946 1/	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	28.5	33.1	37.0	2,608,499	3,018,410	3,380,672
Wheat, all.....	15.3	17.3	17.8	843,692	1,123,143	1,169,422
Winter....."	15.9	17.6	18.6	618,019	823,177	879,894
All spring....."	13.9	16.6	15.7	225,673	299,966	289,528
Durum....."	12.9	17.8	15.9	31,900	35,020	38,474
Other spring.."	14.0	16.5	15.7	193,774	264,946	251,054
Oats....."	30.7	37.3	35.5	1,129,441	1,547,663	1,527,116
Barley....."	22.8	25.9	25.4	289,598	263,961	255,335
Rye....."	12.2	13.3	12.1	42,356	26,354	21,410
Buckwheat....."	16.8	16.2	18.1	7,138	6,701	7,289
Flaxseed....."	8.3	9.4	9.6	23,426	36,688	23,723
Rice....."	47.6	46.6	45.6	55,257	70,160	69,875
Sorghums for grain....."	14.9	15.1	15.1	86,543	95,599	88,175
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.38	1.53	1.45	80,254	91,573	85,632
Hay, wild....."	.88	.93	.80	11,051	13,378	11,357
Hay, clover and timothy 2/....."	1.29	1.49	1.38	25,540	32,592	31,881
Hay, alfalfa....."	2.10	2.27	2.17	29,886	33,671	30,349
Beans, dry edible 100 lb.....bag	3/ 873	3/ 864	3/ 916	16,408	13,578	14,916
Peas, dry field..."	3/ 1,213	3/ 1,128	3/ 1,417	4,580	5,594	6,787
Soybeans for beans bu.	18.0	17.6	20.3	103,457	191,722	191,912
Cowpeas for peas.."	5.3	6.0	5.7	---	---	---
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	728	641	655	1,587,964	2,061,570	2,061,050
Potatoes.....bu.	125.8	150.6	175.3	372,756	425,131	477,904
Sweetpotatoes....."	85.4	94.3	93.4	66,422	66,836	66,720
Tobacco.....lb.	952	1,095	1,154	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,269,258

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

3/ Pounds.

4/ Picked and threshed.



Release:
November 12, 1946
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CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1946
(Continued)

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946 1/	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946 1/
Sorgo sirup.....gal.	58.0	61.9	66.3	12,213	10,592	11,937
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....ton	20.1	22.9	21.4	5,873	6,767	6,394
Sugarcane sirup.....gal.	156	193	181	20,625	25,865	22,823
Sugar beets.....ton	12.1	12.1	12.9	9,568	8,668	11,152
Broomcorn....."	2/298	2/254	2/304	44	32	40
Hops.....lb.	1,168	1,379	1,296	39,631	56,128	53,135
Pasture.....pct.	3/70	3/82	3/78	---	---	---
Apples, Com'l Crop.....bu.	---	---	---	4/120,962	68,042	121,424
Peaches....."	---	---	---	4/59,938	4/81,564	85,782
Pears....."	---	---	---	4/29,002	4/34,011	34,710
Grapes.....ton	---	---	---	4/2,553	2,792	2,851
Cherries (12 States)...."	---	---	---	4/160	4/148	200
Apricots (3 States)...."	---	---	---	4/236	4/194	329
Cranberries (5 States).bbl.	---	---	---	624	657	833
Pecans (12 States).....lb.	---	---	---	105,746	138,082	77,248

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946
	Million pounds			Millions		
September.....	8,725	9,622	9,404	2,651	3,397	3,264
October.....	8,338	9,079	8,906	2,354	3,118	3,172
January-October incl.	94,356	105,573	103,288	37,905	48,861	48,106

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds. 3/ Condition November 1.

4/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

Release:

November 12, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

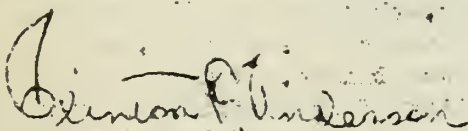
CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1946

(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1946
	Average	1945	harvest,	Percent of
	1935-44		1946	1945
Corn, all.....	91,698	91,202	91,487	100.3
Wheat, all.....	55,404	64,740	65,680	101.5
Winter.....	39,113	46,678	47,277	101.3
All spring.....	16,290	18,062	18,403	101.9
Durum.....	2,488	1,970	2,414	122.5
Other spring.....	13,803	16,092	15,989	99.4
Oats.....	36,711	41,503	43,612	103.6
Barley.....	12,550	10,195	10,661	98.7
Rye.....	3,410	1,981	1,775	89.6
Buckwheat.....	424	413	402	97.3
Flaxseed.....	2,673	3,914	2,465	63.0
Rice.....	1,169	1,506	1,533	101.8
Sorghums for grain.....	5,556	6,324	5,841	92.4
Cotton.....	24,930	17,241	17,776	103.1
Hay, all tame.....	57,879	59,905	59,086	98.6
Hay, wild.....	12,552	14,311	14,227	99.4
Hay, clover & timothy <u>1</u> /..	19,824	21,877	23,037	105.3
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,203	14,810	13,994	94.5
Beans, dry edible.....	1,879	1,571	1,629	103.7
Peas, dry field.....	362	496	479	96.6
Soybeans for beans.....	5,698	10,873	9,477	87.2
Cowpeas <u>2</u> /.....	3,034	1,616	1,405	86.9
Peanuts <u>3</u> /.....	2,243	3,216	3,146	97.8
Potatoes.....	2,968	2,824	2,726	96.5
Sweetpotatoes.....	778	709	714	100.7
Tobacco.....	1,554	1,825	1,967	107.8
Sorgo for sirup.....	211	171	180	105.3
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....	291	296	299	101.0
Sugarcane for sirup.....	132	134	126	94.0
Sugar beets.....	787	716	865	120.8
Broomcorn.....	300	250	267	106.8
Hops.....	34	41	41	100.7

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.2/ Grown alone for all purposes.3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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as of

November 1, 1946

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1946

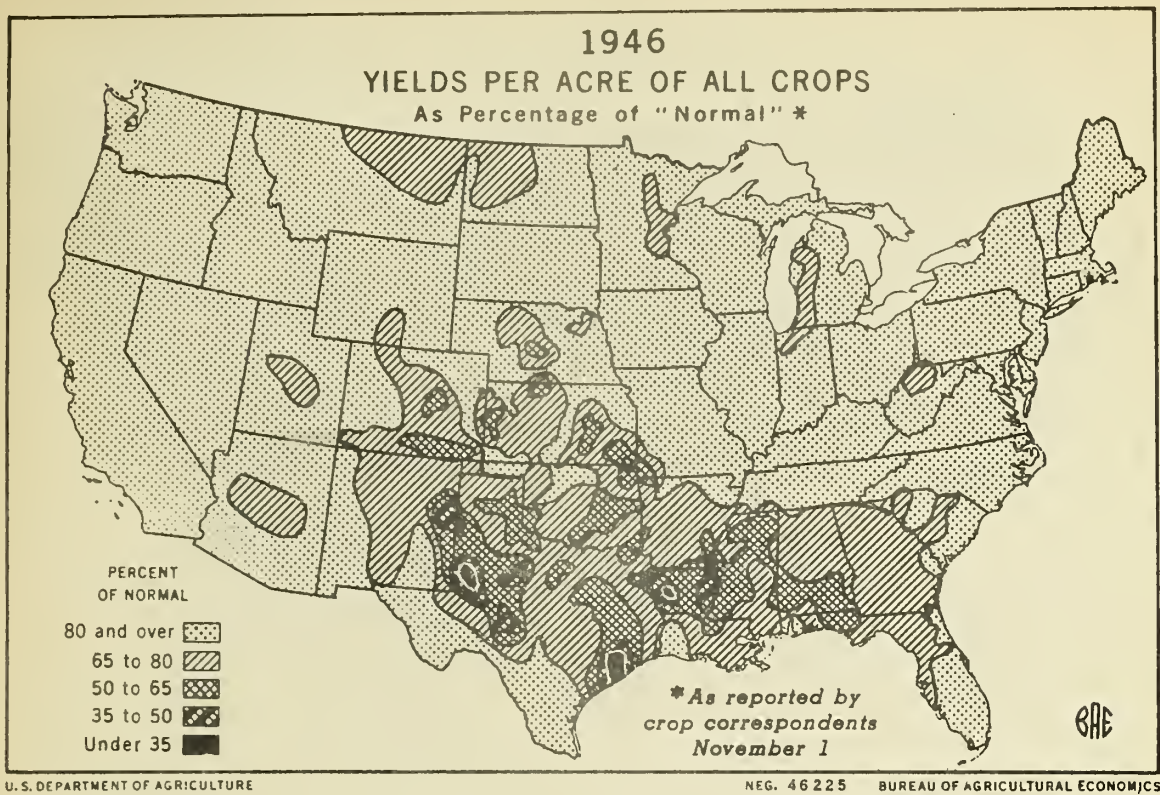
The record volume of crop production is now virtually realized. Crops have reached harvest under mostly favorable, almost ideal conditions. In fact, killing frosts had not occurred by November 1 in most important production areas, even in the North. Harvest is near completion, the chief exceptions being about the usual proportion of the huge corn crop in the North, and of cotton in the South, along with others usually completed in November. The extended growing season during October improved both yields and quality of most products, though at the same time exposing them to further damage by storms and floods. Prospective production of corn increased slightly, to 3,381 million bushels. Soybeans, potatoes, tobacco, apples, pears, grapes and sugar beets also improved during October. Practically the only offsetting decline was in production of cotton. With small-grain crops already harvested, production of the eight grains is expected to reach 165 million tons, the largest tonnage ever produced. Oil crops as a group are still below last year in production.

Estimated aggregate volume of production in 1946 is indicated on November 1 at 3 points above the previous peak, in 1942, and 27 points above the 1923-32 level. Changes during October raised the index of all crop production only slightly. Important factors in this year's achievement are the record crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, peaches, pears, plums and truck crops, and near-record crops of oats, rice, soybeans, peanuts, grapes, cherries and sugar cane. Also contributing are better than average crops of hay, flaxseed, sorghum grain, buckwheat, dry peas, sweetpotatoes, apples, prunes, apricots, hops and sugar beets. Continuing to decline, production of cotton and cottonseed is, with the exception of 1921, the smallest since 1895. The list of below-average crops also includes rye, broomcorn, dry beans and pecans.

Yields per acre reached new heights this year for corn, potatoes and tobacco. Except for rye, rice, peanuts, and wild hay, every crop is yielding better than average. As a result the composite yield index is 134 percent of the 1923-32 average, exceeded only by the previous high mark of 136 set in 1942. Reported yields of "all crops" are higher than average in all geographic regions, except the South Central, but are lower than in 1942 in all regions. The acreage estimated for harvest is slightly less than in each of the past 3 years, though larger than in any of the ten years preceding 1943.

October weather was mostly favorable to ideal for maturing late crops and for harvesting. Most farm work of all kinds is well advanced, as the weather permitted the most efficient use of time, labor, and machinery. Weather was less favorable in two areas. In one, including adjacent parts of Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska, wet weather delayed curing and harvesting of corn; cool dry days were needed. In the Mountain States, following a period of mild weather, cold stormy weather prevented harvest of valuable potato and sugar beet crops, with some loss of potatoes by freezing. In most other areas, though rainfall was at least adequate it interfered to a minimum extent with harvesting, plowing, seeding and other fall work. Crops matured mostly without freeze damage, even to the latest planted fields, adding to the quantity and quality of production. Though corn harvest has been delayed in the northwestern part of the Corn Belt, it has progressed seasonally in most other areas, with relatively large quantities moving to supply commercial needs.

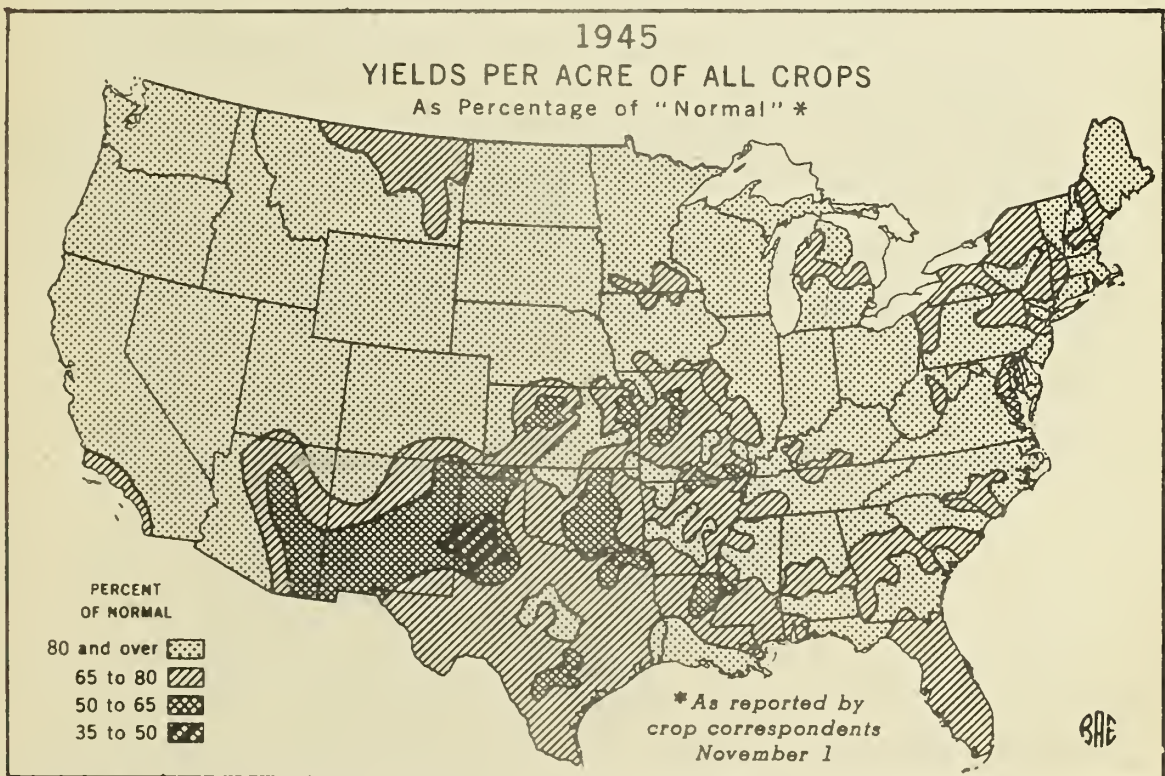
Seeding of fall grains has been mostly completed. In some East North Central and Plains areas soil moisture had been short and apprehension was felt at the usual seeding time; however, adequate rains in October, encouraged germination and brought fields up to good stands. Progress has been very good. In the Great Plains especially, where fall moisture is of paramount importance, prospects have seldom been better. Only in Louisiana was the soil so dry as to retard progress of fall-sown crops. Wheat is furnishing abundant pasture from Kansas southward.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46225

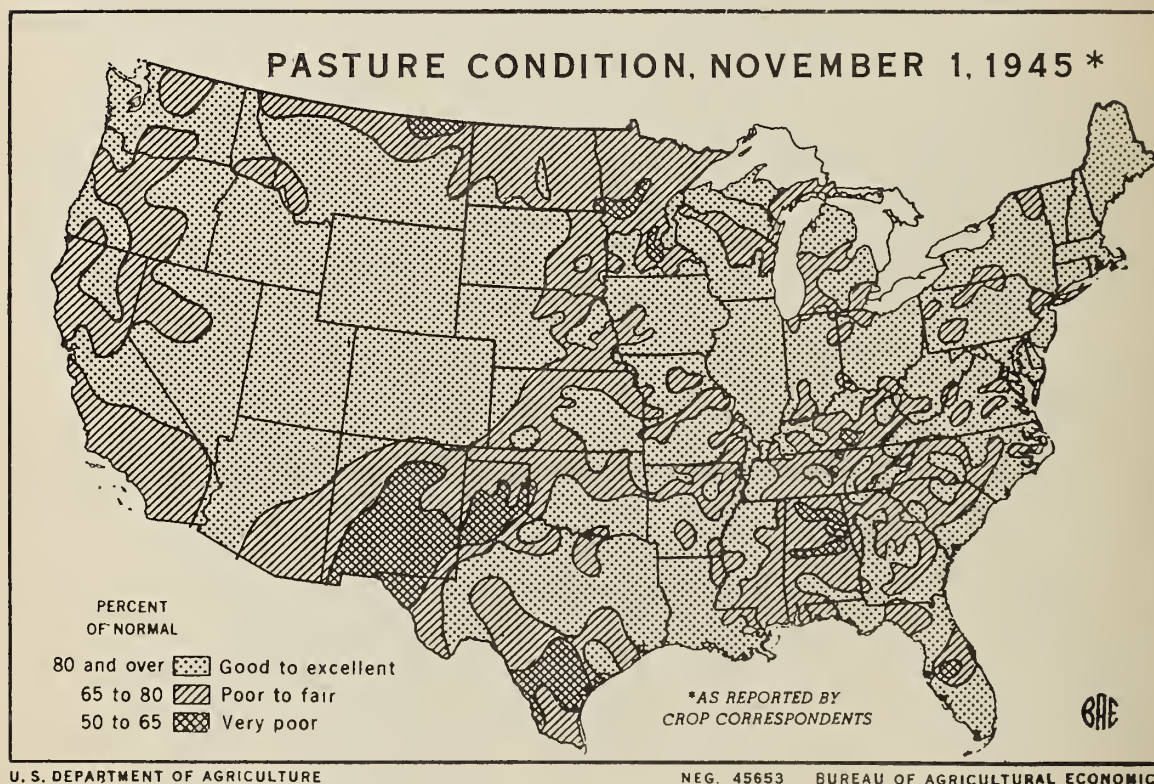
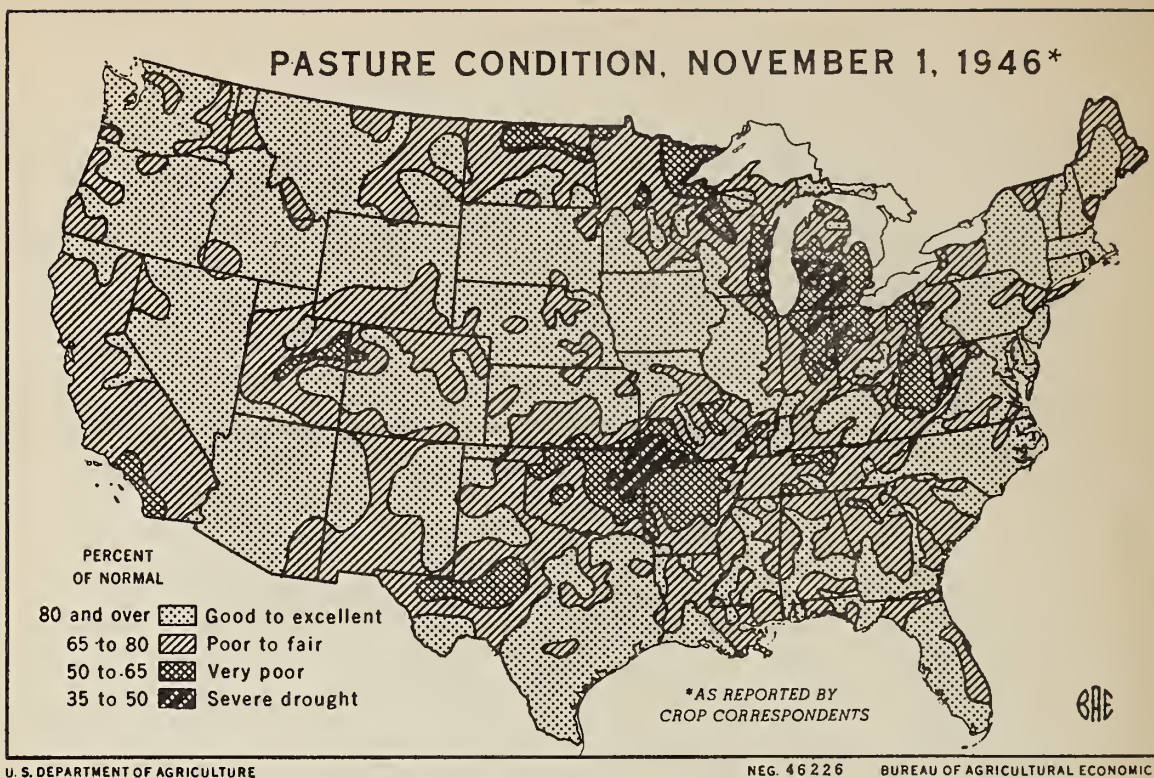
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45651

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



The extended fall season has enabled farmers to carry out their seeding intentions, sometimes to exceed them, seeding wheat after corn, beans, soybeans and other crops had been harvested. In New Mexico, the current favorable moisture situation, coupled with the large acreage of land lying idle because of the spring and summer drought, has encouraged fall seedings.

Corn harvesting made good progress in the South, Northeast, and Western Corn Belt. In Illinois about the usual proportion had been husked by October 31. Weather and high moisture content has delayed cribbing of corn, though much has been shelled early and rushed to meet market demands. Because of small carryover stocks, feeding of new corn is heavier than usual. Harvest of the record crop of excellent quality will proceed rapidly if November brings the usual good drying weather. Prospects for sorghum grain remained virtually unchanged at 83 million bushels. Rice production maintained its near record outlook of 79 million bushels as freeze damage in Arkansas and flood damage in Texas was offset by improvement elsewhere. Average buckwheat prospects of 7.2 million bushels were maintained, despite some slight freeze loss in late fields in northern sections. Production of all grains, including also wheat, oats, barley and rye already harvested, is expected to reach 165 million tons. Of this, 127.7 million tons are food grains and 37.4 million tons are feed grains, each group total the largest ever harvested in this country.

Fields of barley and blue-eyed tobacco are turning out better than anticipated a month ago. Both the yield per acre and production of tobacco are the highest on record. The same is true of potatoes, for while some freeze losses occurred in important Western areas, the extended growing period elsewhere helped to attain an average yield per acre 25 bushels larger than in any other year. Sweetpotatoes fell below October 1 expectations, but are still a slightly better than average crop. The soybean crop profited by the favorable fall season which enabled late-planted fields to mature, others to attain maximum yield and quality, and all to be harvested with minimum loss. The result is a near-record yield per acre and a soybean production exceeded only in 1945. Dry beans failed to reach expectations in Michigan and New Mexico, the decline more than offsetting improved outcomes elsewhere. Sugar beet yields and production improved during October, but some difficulty is being experienced in harvesting the crop in Mountain States. There was no change in sugar cane prospects as harvest got underway. Improvement in bromelain prospects in New Mexico offset declines in Colorado and Kansas to maintain a production estimate of 40,000 tons. Peanuts are still a near-record crop of 2,061 million pounds, despite declines in yields in Southeastern States.

Dairy and poultry production was also favored by October weather. Despite fewer laying hens on farms than last year, egg production was higher, due to the highest rate of lay for any October. Total egg production was more than a third above average. The potential layers on farms numbered slightly below average. Dairy cows produced at a record rate during October and, despite fewer cows milked, total production fell only slightly below the record set in October 1945. Mild weather, availability of late pastures and ample concentrate feeds all contributed.

Farm supplies of hay and roughage, compared with usual supplies at this season of the year, appear to be adequate. An area of shortage is reported centering in New Mexico and covering parts of the adjacent States of Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. Moderately light supplies are available in parts of Arkansas and several Southeastern States, in sections adjacent to lower Lake Michigan, in northern and western North Dakota, central Nebraska and perhaps other local areas where dry weather earlier in the season limited hay production. Supplies are abundant in coastal States from Maine to North Carolina and adequate in the Corn Belt and Border States. In most of these instances, pastures are still available

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1946

November 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

and furnishing enough feed to reduce the period in which roughage feeding will be necessary. Pasture condition is well above average, though lower than on November 1 in 1941, 1942 and 1944. Pastures are relatively poor in several East North Central States. On Western ranges, feed was generally good aside from a few local dry spots and some northern and high areas where frost damaged late growth. The early November snow was hard on cattle and sheep in affected areas and limited gains of livestock on wheat pastures. Marketings of cattle and sheep were heavy during October.

Estimated production this year of 6 major field seeds--alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweetclover, timothy, and Sudan grass--is 302,961,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 13 percent more than was produced in 1945 and 4 percent more than the 1940-44 average. Production of each of these seeds, except Sudan grass, exceeds that of last year. Three of them--alfalfa, red and alsike clover--are above average in production, while the other three--sweetclover, timothy, and Sudan grass--are below average. The acreage of the 6 seeds harvested this year totals 4,438,900 acres, compared with 3,932,700 acres in 1945 and the 5-year average of 3,415,710 acres. Acreage each of alfalfa, red clover, and alsike clover was larger this year than last and also larger than average, but acreage of sweetclover, timothy, and Sudan grass seed was below 1945 and also below average.

Harvest of the largest tonnage of deciduous fruits ever recorded was practically completed in all commercial areas during October. Production of the 9 principal deciduous fruits aggregates 10,095,000 tons - 19 percent above 1945, 14 percent above average and two percent above the previous record in 1937. The 1946 deciduous fruit production includes record crops of peaches, pears and plums; near-record grape, cherry and apricot crops; and about average apple and prune crops. Also a record citrus production is indicated for harvest this fall, winter and next summer, about 13 percent more than the previous record total from last year's crop and about 56 percent greater than average. Production of tree nuts totals 151,000 tons - 11 percent below the record highs of the past two seasons but still 14 percent above average. Pecans are 27 percent below average, but walnuts are above average, while almonds and filberts are record large crops.

As the 1946 season for harvesting truck crops for commercial processing approaches an end, an aggregate production of 11 important vegetables near the record-high 1942 figure, is being realized. This year's estimated production of 42,020 tons of green lima beans for canning and freezing is the largest on record, - 21 percent above the previous record of 1945 and 52 percent above the 1935-44 average. The 1946 production of cucumbers for pickles is placed at 9,879,000 bushels, 24 percent above the 1945 production, 19 percent above the preceding record-high crop of 1942 and 52 percent above the 1935-44 average production. In Georgia and California, pimiento processors obtained an estimated 22,350 tons in 1946, the third largest crop on record. The yield per acre is the highest since 1934, largely on account of favorable growing conditions in Georgia, where most of the acreage is located.

It is now apparent that production of truck crops for the entire year -- winter, spring, summer, and fall -- will be a new record high, probably about one-tenth greater than in 1945 and four-tenths above the 1935-44 average. New records are indicated for cantaloups, cauliflower, celery, eggplant, Honey Dew melons, lettuce, onions, green peppers, tomatoes and watermelons. All other crops except artichokes, Honey Ball melons, kale, green peas, and shallots are expected to be well above average. With a late fall permitting most commercial truck crops in northern and eastern areas to mature without freeze damage, tonnage of fall vegetables is expected to be about 10 percent greater than the high record of last fall. Eight of the 13 fall crops are expected to exceed all previous records for production, and the indicated carrot crop was exceeded only in 1943 and 1945. Prospects for a record snap bean crop were blasted by a storm which struck Florida on November 1, destroying much acreage outright and reducing yields on the remainder.

CORN: The 3,381 million bushel corn crop estimated on November 1 is the largest of record - exceeding the previous banner crop of 1944 by 177 million bushels. It is 12 percent larger than last year, and 30 percent above the 1935-44 average. A decrease of 7 million bushels in the North Central States was more than offset by increases in all other regions to give a net gain of 6 million bushels over the October 1 estimate. The yield per acre of 37.0 bushels is 1.8 bushels larger than the previous record high yield of 35.2 bushels in 1942, 3.9 bushels higher than 1945 and 8.5 bushels above the average.

These estimates, as usual, include corn for all purposes - grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing. Corn to be harvested for grain is currently estimated at 3,080 million bushels, approximately 91 percent of all corn, compared with 2,699 million bushels for grain in 1945, which was 89 percent of all corn production.

Further favored by nearly ideal maturing weather in October, the 1946 crop is expected to be of high quality in almost every part of the country. Nearly all late corn matured without frost damage. This contrasts sharply with last year when there was much "soft" corn in the Corn Belt, particularly in western Illinois, northern Missouri, northern Iowa and southern Minnesota.

All corn was safe from frost on November 1. But since some of it was too high in moisture for cribbing and the fields were too soft for mechanical pickers, husking in the Corn Belt had not progressed as rapidly as expected. Farmers in some areas, particularly in the northwestern part of the Corn Belt, were awaiting the drying out effect of a killing frost and clear weather so that husking could proceed at a rapid pace. Illinois had about two-fifths of the husking completed on November 1, the usual progress for this date. Iowa's crop was only about a tenth picked and that mostly for immediate feeding. Iowa's estimated production dropped 11 million bushels from last month, but even so the crop is still indicated to be 57 million bushels larger than the previous record set in 1943. In Illinois, the 1946 crop is expected to be 71 million bushels more than the biggest crop heretofore harvested. A drop of 5 million bushels in the Indiana crop since October 1 still leaves the 1946 production at a record high level. Ohio prospects improved slightly with the production now indicated only 2 million bushels short of the record large crop of 1942. A long summer drought in Michigan resulted in the lowest yield per acre in that State since 1933 and the smallest production since 1941. Minnesota's crop which is about one-fourth picked is only 3 million bushels short of the record production. Missouri and Kansas made good progress in husking during October. In Nebraska husking is about two weeks later than usual because of the high moisture content of the corn. Quality in all the Corn Belt States except South Dakota is considerably above average.

In the northeast, October weather was unusually favorable for maturing late corn and for husking. In general corn for grain is of good quality, but in Pennsylvania there is some "soft" corn. Husking in the southeastern part of that State is about half finished. Production in this group of States is the largest since 1925.

With the exception of 1945, the South Atlantic States are husking the biggest corn crop since 1921. Quality is good. North Carolina has the largest crop in its history largely because of a record-high yield per acre. Maryland and South Carolina yields are also record highs. Virginia has husked about a third of its good quality crop.

The South Central group of States is harvesting the largest corn crop since 1942. Except in the cotton section, where husking was delayed for cotton picking and in the northern part of the area where the crop matures later, harvest is nearing completion. Kentucky and Tennessee yields are the highest of record and quality is excellent. The yield per acre in Kentucky this year is 60 bushels, or 19 percent, above the previous high established last year.

In Colorado, where more than half of the corn in the Western States was produced this year, the crop is turning out much better than expected earlier. Yields per acre are above average in each State of the western group, but production is the smallest since 1940 because less acreage was grown this year.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1946

November 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BUCKWHEAT: The 1946 crop of buckwheat, estimated at 7,289,000 bushels, is practically "in the bag". The open October weather was favorable for maturing the crop, and harvesting and threshing were further along than usual by November 1. Moderate frost damage occurred in some late fields in northern sections, but had little effect on total outturn. Yield estimates are generally unchanged from last month. The yield of 18.1 bushels per acre is about 2 bushels per acre above last year. Per acre yields are substantially better than last year and above average in New York and Pennsylvania, which produced three-fifths of the Nation's crop. Indicated United States production is 9 percent larger than a year ago, but about equal to the 10-year average.

RICE: Rice production is still indicated at nearly 70 million bushels on November 1. This is close to the record crop of last year. Another slight improvement in the Louisiana yield virtually offsets a decline in Arkansas. No changes are indicated in Texas and California yields.

In Arkansas harvest returns have fallen below expectations, as a result of frost damage about October 11-12. More than half of the acreage had been harvested by November 1. Harvest in Louisiana was at least four-fifths complete, with conditions mostly favorable and harvesting loss light. Late fields profited by favorable conditions and were yielding above expectations. In Texas rains caused delays in harvesting and some damage to rice still in fields. In the Beaumont area a 7.7 inch rain caused heavy flood damage to the unharvested acreage. This loss, however, was offset by other factors tending to increase production. Threshing of rice was general in California on November 1, about 10 days ahead of most recent years. Conditions were ideal for harvesting. With nearly two-thirds of the acreage harvested, driers were becoming congested..

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Production prospects of all sorghum grain changed only slightly during the month of October. The November 1 production estimate of 88,175,000 bushels is only slightly smaller than the October 1 forecast of 88,184,000 bushels but is considerably less than the 1945 crop of 95,599,000 bushels. The 1946 crop is 2 percent larger than 1935-44 average. Arkansas and Texas were the only States having smaller yield per acre prospects than on October 1. The decline of one half bushel per acre in these two States was sufficient to offset the increases in other States.

Improved production prospects as a result of very favorable weather during October, were especially noticeable in Missouri, South Dakota and Arizona. Smaller increases were shown in other important States such as Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and California. Prospects remained unchanged in the important State of Oklahoma. The crop escaped serious frost damage although some damage was reported from sections of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas. Harvesting operations were general by November 1.

BROOMCORN: Broomcorn production is estimated at 40,500 tons. This is slightly higher than the October 1 estimate and 28 percent more than the small 1945 crop of 31,700 tons, but 9 percent below the 1935-44 average of 44,290 tons. The increase over a month ago resulted from a higher yield per acre indicated in New Mexico, which more than offset indicated decreases in Colorado and Kansas. Most of the New Mexico crop, planted late, was benefited greatly by the unusually mild weather during October. Heavy frosts on October 10 and 11 are reported to have damaged some late broomcorn in Colorado and Kansas.

Yield per acre for the United States is estimated at 304 pounds, which compares with 254 pounds in 1945 and the 10-year average of 293 pounds. Yields are higher this year than last in each of the commercial broomcorn States (except in Kansas where they are the same) and also above average. Rains during the first half of October and local shortages of labor, particularly in Colorado, delayed cutting and baling late crops. However, weather was mostly favorable during the latter part of October.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1946

November 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

DRY BEANS: Almost 15 million bags of dry beans have been produced this year.

Harvest weather was generally good and threshing is well along, although rains interfered with curing pulled beans in parts of the Northwest.

The U. S. yield of 916 pounds per acre (uncleaned) is 11 pounds less than indicated a month ago, 52 pounds more than in 1945 and 43 pounds more than the 10-year average. Cleaning losses are expected to be less than last year so that about 14 million bags of cleaned beans may be produced from the 14.9 million bags of uncleaned beans harvested. This year's total crop (uncleaned) is about half way between the 13.6 million bag crop of 1945 and the 10-year average of 16.4 million bags.

An unusually warm October in New York and Michigan permitted harvesting with a minimum of weather damage and even the harvest of the late maturing Red Kidneys in New York was approaching completion on November 1. The quality of the bean crop is good in both of these States. Yields per acre are high in New York, but a summer drought reduced yields in Michigan.

In some of the northwestern States, where Great Northerns predominate, October rains delayed curing of beans still in the fields. Although the rains probably caused some reduction in quality, there was little, if any, reduction in uncleaned yields per acre.

In the southwestern Pinto bean area, yields are low because of the drought in important bean districts of New Mexico. However, yields per acre are fair to good in Colorado.

The Lima beans in California are nearly all harvested and production of Standard and Baby Limas, combined, is expected to be nearly 2 million bags of 100 lbs. each (uncleaned). The total production of other kinds in California is approximately 1½ million bags which is about the same as last year but a million less than the 10-year average. The below-average production is partly the result of a lower than average acreage of these kinds and partly of a shift in recent years to poorer bean land.

SOYBEANS: Soybean prospects improved materially during October. The November 1 indicated production of 191,912,000 bushels is slightly above the 191,722,000 bushels produced last year and is exceeded only by the 195 million bushel production of 1943. A yield of 20.3 bushels per acre is now indicated, well above the 17.6 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 18.0 bushels per acre.

October weather in most areas was very favorable for harvesting and by November 1 most of the crop in the major producing States had already been combined. The quality of the crop is exceptionally good. With most of the acreage maturing under favorable conditions, moisture content of the beans is very low. Yields have turned out better than expected in Illinois and in the West North Central States. Drought earlier in the season in northern Indiana, northern Ohio, southern Michigan and southern Wisconsin caused more damage than previously indicated and final yields were below expectations in these States. Indiana still has a yield well above average although below the high yields of 1945. The Ohio yield is below average.

Only a small proportion of the crop in Illinois remained to be combined on November 1. Yields reported at harvest time were better than expected earlier in the season. Frosts caused practically no damage. Even the late planted acreage had ample time to reach maturity. Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri indicate improved prospects with record yields. In Iowa, not more than 20 percent of the crop remained to be harvested on November 1. The South Central States showed no change in prospects from last month, except Arkansas where yield prospects rose to the highest ever recorded for that State.

COWPEAS: With generally favorable conditions prevailing for the maturing and harvesting of cowpeas, the yield indicated on November 1 is 5.7 bushels per acre. This compares with 6.0 bushels per acre in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 5.3 bushels. Of the major producing States, Georgia and Louisiana are the only ones in which the yield is expected to fall below the ten-year average.

The acreage of cowpeas to be harvested for peas will not be estimated until December. Production, however, of both peas and hay will be relatively short since the acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes is the smallest in 16 years.

PEANUTS: The 1946 peanut crop for picking and threshing is currently estimated at 2,061,050,000 pounds, about the same as the October estimate. The 1945 crop was 2,061,570,000 pounds and the wartime (1941-45) average production was 2,009,097,000 pounds. If the present estimate is realized, this will be the fifth consecutive year in which production has exceeded 2 billion pounds. The average production for the 10 years previous to 1941 was 1,172,674,000 pounds.

In the Virginia-Carolina Area, an increase of about 8 million pounds is indicated, largely as a result of a 25-pound increase over the October estimate in North Carolina's indicated yield per acre. Harvesting operations got under way several weeks later than usual as many of the peanuts were planted late. Widespread sulphur dusting caused the foliage to remain green and stay on longer than usual, also contributing to the lateness of harvest. Weather conditions during October were favorable, although humidity was a little too high for proper curing of the vines and nuts.

In the Southeastern Area, prospective production declined about 34 million pounds during October. Harvesting operations were delayed somewhat by September rains which caused an excessive "dropping off" at harvest and somewhat poorer quality. Worm damage is heavier than usual, particularly in Alabama. Some late-planted peanuts were dug before full maturity, thus reducing both the quantity and quality of the nuts.

In the Southwestern Area, production prospects here increased about 23 million pounds since October 1. Weather conditions were favorable except that heavy rains in central and south-central Texas delayed harvesting. There was also some damage to the nuts which had been dug but were still in the fields. In Oklahoma and north Texas, late fields made very good progress during October.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1946 production of sugar beets is estimated at 11,159,000 tons based on November 1 prospects. This slight increase over the October estimate is due to improved prospects in some of the principal producing western States. The estimate is 1.7 percent larger than the 10-year average production of 9,568,000 tons, and exceeds last year's crop of 8,668,000 tons by 29 percent. This year's yield of 12.9 tons to the acre compares with 12.1 last year.

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Some of the Lake States showed lower yield prospects, especially Ohio and Michigan where per acre yields were off one-half ton. The decline in Ohio was due to continued dry weather in September and October. Conditions improved in Wyoming and Idaho, and held even in the other Western States.

Harvest was practically completed in the North Central States by November 1, but in the Mountain and Pacific States 20 to 40 percent of the acreage still remained to be harvested. In Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, unfavorable weather in October delayed the beginning of harvest. Progress was again interrupted by a heavy rain in Utah late in October, and by heavy snowfall (as much as 28 inches at some points) in the other two States during the first few days of November. Some local shortages of labor also delayed progress of harvest in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Oregon.

In Wyoming and Utah where an estimated 35 to 40 percent of the crop remained to be harvested on November 1 fear is expressed that some of the beets will be "frozen in" if low temperatures set in. In Montana, 2 weeks of favorable weather are needed to complete harvest.

In California, excellent prospects continue with a record yield reported. Favorable October weather has speeded harvest and reduced field losses. About 25 percent of the crop remained for harvest on November 1.

The sugar content of the crop is generally good. If the rate of sugar extraction is up to average, this year's beet crop as now forecast, would produce a total of about 1,618,000 tons of refined sugar.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospective production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is unchanged from a month ago. The current estimate of 6,394,000 tons compares with 6,767,000 tons last year and the average of 5,873,000 tons.

In Louisiana, harvesting is in full swing. Some reports indicate that mills are unable to keep up with harvest operations and it now appears that this year's harvest will be completed much earlier than usual. The labor supply appears to be adequate. More mechanical equipment is being used this year. Weather conditions were favorable during October except that temperatures were a little too high.

In Florida, slight damage is reported as a result of the recent heavy rains in the Glades. However, Florida cane is grown under water control, through a combined irrigation and drainage system, and no serious damage is anticipated from these rains. Near-normal yields are still in prospect.

SUGARCANE SIRUP: The 1946 prospective production of sugarcane sirup is about 23,000,000 gallons. This production, if realized, will be about 3 million gallons below the 1945 production but will be higher than any other year since 1937 when 23,844,000 gallons were produced. This year's relatively high production may be attributed to above-average yields, because the indicated acreage for harvest is somewhat lower than usual. Warm weather and generally adequate fall rains during the past several months were favorable to the growth and maturity of the crop. In spite of a somewhat late start, harvest is now progressing satisfactorily.

SORGO SIRUP: The 1946 production of sorgo sirup is estimated at 11,937,000 gallons, compared with last year's production of 10,592,000 gallons and the average of 12,213,000 gallons. Below-average production is the result of relatively low acreage this year because indicated yield per acre is about eight gallons above average. Weather conditions have been generally favorable during the past few months, although more rain would have been beneficial in some sections. Harvesting operations got under way somewhat later than usual.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's commercial apple crop is estimated at 121,494,000 bushels -- about three-fourths more than the record small 1945 harvest. The 1935-44 average production was 120,962,000 bushels. Although rains and wind slowed harvest in some areas, October weather was generally favorable for completion of the harvest of a good quality crop. Most of the production increase is in the eastern and central States which have 62 percent of the United States crop this year in comparison with only 33 percent in 1945. Production for these areas totals 74,721,000 bushels in comparison with 22,704,000 bushels in 1945. The Western States have 46,773,000 bushels -- 3 percent more than the 1945 production of 45,338,000 bushels.

In the northeast, the mild October was very favorable for completion of apple harvest. Combined production for New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is estimated at 31,644,000 bushels -- a million bushels above the October estimate, over four times the record small 1945 crop but about 9 percent below average. With the exception of Maine, where spring frosts were not so damaging as in the other States, New England has a below average production but much larger than the record small 1945 crop. Scab injury is quite prevalent in New England and the percentage of culls is rather high. The New York crop is now placed at 15,390,000 bushels, only 6 percent below average. McIntosh and Northern Spy overran earlier expectations more than the other varieties. In New Jersey, the later maturing varieties show considerable cracking and a rather heavy drop. Practically all lower quality apples were taken by the cider and vinegar plants.

In the South Atlantic area, the harvest of the generally good quality crop is practically finished. The late varieties dropped rather badly in some orchards while in others apples were quite successfully held on the trees with "stick on" sprays. Very little fruit was wasted. Virginia with 13,680,000 bushels and West Virginia with 4,550,000 bushels have production 19 and 8 percent above average, respectively. The processors appear to be taking a higher-than-usual percentage of the crop.

For the Central States production is estimated at 20,434,000 bushels -- about 2½ times the record small 1945 crop but 9 percent below average. Production varies considerably. Wisconsin, Illinois and Tennessee have large crops. Michigan, Arkansas, and Kentucky report about an average production. The other Central States have below average crops with Ohio estimated 60 percent of average. Weather was generally favorable for harvest with losses small and quality generally good throughout the mid-West.

In Washington, October rains and mild temperatures, had a beneficial effect on the sizing of apples -- notably Delicious. The State's production of all varieties totals 31,684,000 bushels -- slightly above October 1 expectations, and 18 percent greater than in 1945 and 2 percent more than the 1944 crop. High winds during mid-October caused a heavy drop, especially in the Yakima Valley, although the Wenatchee and Okanogan districts also suffered some damage. Fruit blown from the trees was not lost since most of it was picked up and sold to processing plants. The percentage of culls is low largely because of unusually good codling moth control with DDT spray. The Oregon crop was nearly all harvested by November 1. Production is estimated 15 percent above 1945 and 6 percent above average. In Colorado, low temperatures around October 10 caused some damage and reduced the quantity of marketable apples. The 1946 production is now estimated about two-thirds of average and 14 percent below 1945. The Montana crop is very short, especially in the principal area, Ravalli county. Idaho has a small crop -- 23 percent below 1945 and 32 percent less than average.

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PEARS: The record large pear crop of 34,710,000 bushels is 2 percent more than the previous record of 34,011,000 bushels produced in 1945. The 1946 production is 20 percent larger than the 1935-44 average of 29,002,000 bushels. Harvest has been completed in most States. Only a small percentage of late maturing varieties, such as a few Kieffers in the eastern and central States, is still to be picked.

In the three Pacific Coast States Bartletts totaled 19,598,000 bushels -- 4 percent less than last year but 29 percent more than average. The Bartlett crop was below last year in California and Oregon but above in Washington.

The record-large Pacific Coast crop of varieties other than Bartletts -- 7,636,000 bushels -- is 8 percent above 1945 and 42 percent above average. All three States have above-average crops and Washington and Oregon report larger crops than 1945. Oregon has 3,713,000 bushels, 49 percent of the three-State total in comparison with 45 percent in 1945 and 42 percent in the 1935-44 average. Production of Anjous was very heavy in both the Hood River and Rogue River Valleys while Bosc production was about the same as 1945 in both areas.

For the rest of the country, which had 22 percent of this year's United States production, the crop totaled 7,476,000 bushels -- 13 percent above last year but 12 percent below average. The crop was above average in the South Central and South Atlantic States but below average in the Mid-west and the Northeast.

GRAPES: The 1946 grape production is estimated at 2,851,150 tons -- slightly more than last season's crop of 2,791,650 tons and 12 percent more than average. The California total of 2,641,000 tons is slightly less than last year's but 13 percent above average. The estimate for wine and raisin varieties remained unchanged from October 1 at 611,000 tons and 1,488,000 tons, but table varieties improved from 529,000 tons to 542,000 tons. Production last year for wine, raisin and table groups was 619,000 tons, 1,532,000 tons and 512,000 tons, respectively. Frosts near the end of October caused a little damage to Emperor grapes remaining for harvest and some quantities are being diverted from fresh shipments to wineries.

Production in States other than California is placed at 210,150 tons -- 63 percent above the light crop of last season but 2 percent below average. In New York where weather conditions were favorable during harvest, grapes carried better than average sugar content. Because of dry weather the Pennsylvania grape harvest started early and was of short duration. The crop was clean, well colored, and high in sugar content.

CITRUS: A record high production of 56.4 million boxes of early and midseason oranges is indicated for the United States -- 20 percent larger than last season and 55 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. The grapefruit crop is forecast at 65.2 million boxes (exclusive of the California summer crop). This is also a record high, 6 percent larger than last season and 69 percent larger than average.

Florida weather continued favorable during October for development of citrus. Nearly all areas received rain. The orange crop is forecast at 62 million boxes -- 32.5 million early and midseason and 29.5 million Valencias -- compared with 49.8 million boxes last season -- 25.4 million early and midseason and 24.4 million Valencias. The grapefruit crop is estimated at 34.5 million boxes -- 2.5 million more than last season's production and 12.2 million above the 1944-45 crop which was severely damaged by the October 1944 hurricane. By the first of November, about 3 million boxes of oranges and 2.8 million boxes of grapefruit had been harvested, compared with about 2 million boxes of oranges and about 2.3 million boxes of

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grapefruit a year earlier. Marketing of the tangerine crop, forecast at 5.2 million boxes, started the last week in October and will increase sharply during November. Production last season amounted to 4.2 million boxes.

Texas growing conditions during October were unusually favorable. All districts had an abundance of moisture. Warm, clear weather the last ten days of October resulted in rapid sizing, coloring and maturing of fruit. All districts are now harvesting, and marketable fruit will be plentiful earlier than usual. Quality is excellent this season. The Texas grapefruit crop is forecast at 25 million boxes compared with 24 million in 1945-46 and 22.3 million in 1944-45. Oranges are placed at 5.3 million boxes compared with 4.8 million last season and 4.4 million in 1944-45.

Harvest of Arizona citrus has started. Prospects continue favorable as a whole even though poor in some groves. Grapefruit is forecast at 4.3 million boxes and oranges at 1.27 million. Last season grapefruit amounted to 4.1 million boxes and oranges 1.21 million.

In California, October was generally favorable for citrus crops except for several frosts that occurred during the last few days of the month. Very little injury, however, has been reported. California Navel and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 19.7 million boxes compared with 17.7 million last season. Prospects are considerably less favorable for the southern crop than for the central and northern California crops. Harvest of the central California Navels is expected to be under way by mid-November. No estimate of California Valencias is made on November 1, but prospects appear favorable. Desert-Valley grapefruit production is forecast at 1.39 million boxes compared with 1.22 million in 1945-46 and 1.53 million in 1944-45. Prospective production of lemons is 13.9 million boxes — 4 percent less than the 1945-46 crop of 14.5 million but 11 percent more than the 1944-45 crop of 12.55 million boxes.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS

AND WALNUTS:

Production of California walnuts is now estimated at 59,000 tons — 6 percent smaller than reported on October 1. In 1945 the crop was 64,000 tons and the 1935-44 average was 55,420 tons. As harvest of walnuts became general, it developed that damage from September high temperatures was considerably greater than was apparent on October 1. Damage was less severe in the North Coastal and San Francisco Bay counties than in other producing areas. Production of Oregon walnuts is estimated at 8,500 tons, the same as on October 1, and is the largest of record. Production in 1945 was 6,900 tons. Although few nuts were harvested by mid-October, and wet weather the second half of the month was unfavorable for harvesting, most of the crop was garnered by November 1.

California almond production is estimated at a record high of 35,100 tons compared with the previous record crop of 23,800 tons in 1945, and the average of 14,710 tons. There was very little frost injury last spring and the season was very favorable for producing this record crop.

Combined production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is placed at 8,950 tons, the highest of record. Oregon filbert production is estimated at 7,800 tons compared with 4,500 tons in 1945, and 5,600 tons in 1944. The greater part of the crop was harvested by November 1 despite more or less continuous rains during the latter half of October. Quality of the nuts was generally good. Estimated production of filberts in Washington is placed at 1,150 tons. Production in 1945 totaled 800 tons.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Production of California figs is indicated to be somewhat above average. The greater part of the dried fig crop was under cover with negligible damage from showers or other adverse weather conditions. An early frost in late October ended the harvest of Kadota figs for canning.

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Condition of the olive crop is practically unchanged from a month ago. The November 1 condition of 53 percent compares with 37 percent on November 1, 1945, and 59 percent for the 1935-44 average. Harvest of olives for canning and other pickling has been in progress for several weeks.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production for 1946 is now estimated at 833,100 barrels compared with 656,800 barrels in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 624,100 barrels. In Massachusetts, weather was generally favorable for the harvest of cranberries. Frost damage was the lightest of record. The berries show good color and very good keeping quality. Sizes were a little larger than usual. Harvesting operations in New Jersey were completed by November 1 except for the salvaging of "floaters", which has been more complete this year than in most seasons. In Wisconsin, estimated production is materially larger than reported on October 1, mainly because of the large size of berries, and because prompt marketing after harvest has kept shrinkage at a minimum. The record large production was practically all marketed by November 1 -- the earliest movement of the crop that has ever occurred. An unusually large percentage of the Wisconsin cranberries was processed this year. In Washington and Oregon, only a small portion of the record large crops remained to be harvested on November 1.

PECANS: The 1946 pecan crop, now estimated at 77,248,000 pounds, is the smallest since 1942, 44 percent smaller than last year's crop, and 13 percent below the October 1 forecast.

Unfavorable weather and serious insect damage resulted in a small crop this season in most producing States. The large crops produced in 1944 and 1945 may have reduced the vitality of pecan trees and depleted plant food in the soil so that trees were unable to bear heavily this year and were less able to withstand diseases and insects.

Production is smaller than last year and below the 10-year average in all States except Florida. Production varies by important States -- about one-third of last year in Oklahoma, a half in Georgia, South Carolina and Arkansas, two-thirds in Texas and Mississippi, four-fifths in Alabama and Louisiana and slightly more than last year in Florida.

Production of improved varieties is 31,460,000 pounds which is 40 percent less than the 1945 crop and 20 percent below average. The seedling crop of 42,788,000 pounds is 47 percent below the 1945 production and 31 percent below average.

POTATOES: The estimated national potato crop of 477,904,000 bushels is a record-high. It is 6.8 million bushels above the October 1 estimate and exceeds the 1943 production, which was the previous record, by almost 13 million bushels. Production in 1945 was 425,101,000 bushels and the 1935-44 average is 372,756,000 bushels. The 175.3 bushel yield per acre indicated for the United States exceeds the previous record-high yield harvested in 1945 by about 25 bushels.

In the eastern and central parts of the country, good growing weather in early October permitted potatoes still in the ground to increase in size more than usual. Weather also favored harvest of the crop in these areas during the latter part of October. However, in the western part of the United States, especially in Idaho and Colorado, there was some freeze damage during the past month.

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The crop of 358,184,000 bushels estimated for the 30 late potato producing States is 5.8 million bushels below the record high crop produced in 1943. For the 18 surplus late potato producing States, production is placed at 323,329,000 bushels, compared with 328,581,000 bushels in 1943.

About two-thirds of the increase in the estimated production between October 1 and November 1 is in the eastern part of the country. Compared with a month earlier, higher yields are indicated for each of the New England States except Massachusetts, upstate New York and Pennsylvania. Harvest is practically complete in this part of the Nation and has been accomplished without any appreciable freeze damage. Maine has a record-high production and record-yields have been harvested in upstate New York and Pennsylvania. In Aroostock County, Maine, a good set of tubers developed to better-than-average size. The quality of the crop in Aroostock is good to excellent. Tubers harvested in upstate New York are of good size and quality, but some rot is beginning to appear in storage. Tubers produced in most areas of Pennsylvania are very large. In the Potter plateau area of this State, much rot has shown up in deep storage bins.

The increase in the production estimated for the central part of the United States reflects higher yields than were expected a month ago in Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and Iowa. Harvest in this area is practically complete without freeze or flood damage. Quality of the potatoes produced in these States is generally very good. In the Red River Valley, rains in September and early October favored increased tuber growth and production exceeds earlier expectations.

Despite higher yields indicated for Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and New Mexico, total production in the western part of the Nation is below the crop expected a month ago. Both the Idaho and Colorado crops have been reduced by freeze damage. In Idaho, harvest is complete as freezes since the first of November have frozen the small acreage of potatoes remaining in the ground. Acreages remaining undug at the time of these low temperatures are mostly in the south central part of the State. Freeze damage from low temperature in October is showing up in storage especially in the eastern part of Idaho. In Colorado, freeze damage is confined largely to the San Luis Valley. Harvest of the Nebraska crop is about complete and there has been no appreciable damage from low temperatures. There is some undug acreage in Wyoming, especially in Goshen County.

Production estimated for each of the Pacific Coast States is unchanged from the crop indicated October 1. In Washington, most of the crop has been harvested except for the late farm crop grown west of the Cascades, which is usually dug in late November or early December. Harvest is about complete in the Malheur and Klamath areas of Oregon, but some potatoes remain to be dug in the Crook-Deschutes and western areas. October frost damage in Oregon was confined to the Crook-Deschutes and Baker areas and the acreage affected is small. In California, the Tule Lake crop has produced a very good yield and an excellent crop has been produced in the San Joaquin Delta.

SWEET POTATOES: With a large portion of the crop dug, a production just slightly smaller than the about-average 1945 crop is indicated. The estimated 66,720,000 bushels for 1946 is only 116,000 bushels less than 1945 production and is 298,000 bushels above the 1935-44 average. The indicated yield per acre of 93.4 bushels is about 1 bushel less than the 1945 yield but is 8 bushels above average.

This month's estimate is about a million bushels less than that of October 1. Reductions of 1,350,000 bushels in Louisiana and 380,000 bushels in Alabama, and lesser reductions in Arkansas, Kentucky and Kansas - more than offset increases in Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Missouri, New Jersey and Delaware. Estimates for other

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States are the same as those of a month ago. In Louisiana, digging revealed that the full effects of dry weather in August and part of September were not apparent by October 1. The wet growing season in Alabama seems to have reduced yields more than had been expected. In contrast, a relatively long growing season in some other States permitted sweetpotatoes to make good development, with final yields running above earlier expectations.

TOBACCO: The November 1 estimate of production of all tobaccos, 2,269 million pounds is about 1 percent higher than that of a month earlier, and about 14 percent higher than the previous high established in 1945.

The flue-cured crop is indicated at 1,323 million pounds, about 13 percent above last year and 57 percent more than the 1935-44 average. Types 12 and 13 were the only ones showing any change from last month's estimate of flue-cured tobacco. Marketing is completed for types 14 and 13. Most of type 12 has been sold, and activity is near the peak in type 11. Weather during October was ideal for curing and marketing of types 11 and 12.

Indicated production of burley tobacco, 612 million pounds, exceeds the estimate of October 1 by 10 million pounds. If realized, this will establish a new all-time record, well above the former record of 591 million pounds produced in 1944. A record crop of Southern Maryland tobacco, 42.4 million pounds, is in prospect. This crop, added to the burley crop, gives promise of 654 million pounds of light air-cured tobacco.

The November 1 production prospects for dark tobaccos were little changed from a month earlier. Dark air-cured production estimated at 50.4 million pounds is about 6.8 million pounds above the crop of 1945 and about 1/3 more than the average. A sharp increase over last year is shown for dark-fired tobacco. The November 1 estimate shows 92.4 million pounds for 1946 which is near average and compares with 57 million pounds produced last year.

The total production of cigar tobaccos is now placed at 149.1 million pounds, about the same as was estimated last month. A crop of 123.7 million pounds was produced in 1945. By classes, fillers are estimated at 63.6 million pounds, binders at 73.3 million pounds and wrappers at 12.2 million pounds.

PASTURES: November 1 pasture condition was generally above average. Warm, open weather in eastern, central, and southern portions of the country permitted livestock to use late pasture feed to good advantage. United States pasture condition on November 1 averaged 78 percent of normal, unchanged from a month previous and 8 points above the 1935-44 average for November 1. Since 1934, when records for this date were started, the present November 1 pasture condition has been exceeded in only three years -- in 1945 when pasture condition was reported at 82 percent of normal, and in 1941 and 1942. Very little freeze damage was reported during October except in limited Western range areas. With moisture supplies generally plentiful in most sections, considerably more than average amounts of green feed were available to livestock up to November 1. Some snow fell in most of the Western States during October, and a very heavy storm was blanketing most of Wyoming, Colorado and northern New Mexico in early November.

In New England, where the pasture season is about over, the November 1 condition, though not equal to the excellent condition prevailing there a year ago, was very good. In New York and Pennsylvania, conditions improved during October and were well above average on November 1. In the East North Central States, subnormal precipitation and very poor pasture conditions continued particularly in the areas bordering on the Great Lakes (See map, page 6). November 1 pasture condition was only 56 percent of normal in Michigan, and 63, 65, and 72 percent of normal in Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

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November 1 pasture conditions in the West North Central States were generally very good and greatly exceeded average for this date. Little change was shown from October 1. In Iowa, the November 1 condition at 95 percent of normal - highest on record - continued to reflect the excellent condition that has prevailed there since early spring. Since April 1, the Iowa condition has been 90 or above. Missouri, with a 75 percent condition on November 1, was the only State in this group to show a decline during October. Though 7 points below October 1, the November 1 condition was still 11 points above average. All the Southern States except West Virginia and Arkansas reported November 1 pasture conditions well above average with very little change occurring during October for the area as a whole. Livestock were still receiving a considerable portion of their feed from pastures on November 1.

In the Western States, pasture conditions were moderately above average on November 1 and unchanged from a month ago. Range feed was generally good. There are still some local dry spots in Arizona and New Mexico, and winter range feed is reported only fair in parts of Utah, western Colorado and central and southwestern Wyoming. Below-normal temperatures and storms kept livestock in some sections from fully utilizing pasture and range feed. Wheat and other fall-sown grains were providing excellent grazing in most of the central and southern Great Plains. Only in California were November 1 pastures below average. Pasture conditions have been poor there since early spring, and average 72 percent of normal on November 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: October milk production was 2 percent below that of a year ago and 1 percent below 1944 but otherwise the highest of record for the month. Production was estimated at 8.9 billion pounds compared with 9.4 billion pounds in September and 9.1 billion in October 1945. Production per milk cow substantially exceeded that in any previous October, largely as a result of mild weather in the more important dairy sections and generally ample feed supplies. However, fewer milk cows on farms than last year held total output below production in October 1945.

During the first 10 months of 1946, United States milk production totaled 103.3 billion pounds, about 2.3 billion pounds less than in the same period of 1945. Last year's total production of 122.2 billion pounds was an all-time annual record. Milk production per capita (basis total population) in October averaged 2.03 pounds, lower than in the same month of any of the previous six years, but about equal to the 1935-44 average.

November 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents established a new high record for that date of 13.36 pounds. Mild weather has permitted milk cows to make full use of late fall pasture feed, and supplies of grain and concentrates on farms or for local purchase were more readily available than a year ago. In nearly all States in the northern half of the country between the Rocky Mountains and the East Coast, milk production per cow exceeded previous highs for November 1 in records dating back through 1925. Important exceptions were Wisconsin where milk production per cow was only a little above average, and North Dakota and New Jersey where production per cow, although high, has been exceeded in some previous years. In the West North Central Region, milk production per cow exceeded the November 1 average by 14 percent and November 1 last year by 10 percent. In this region, milk-cow numbers have decreased to a greater extent than elsewhere. In the other major regions, production per cow ranged from 8 to 8 percent above average. Production per cow was substantially higher than last year in the North Atlantic and South Central regions, but in the East North Central, South Atlantic, and Western regions it was slightly lower than on November 1, 1945.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1946

as of
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The percentage of crop correspondents' milk cows reported milked on November 1 was higher than for that date in any of the past three years, but lower than in any year of the 1928-42 period. In the West North Central States, the percentage milked was sharply higher than in any of the past three years and in the South Atlantic States moderately higher. In the North Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central regions, the percentage was somewhat higher than a year ago. In the Western region, however, the percentage was below November 1, 1945 although higher than in either 1943 or 1944. For the country as a whole, 67.3 percent of the milk cows were milked on November 1 compared with 66.0 last year and 1935-44 average of 69.1 percent for November 1.

Among the 18 States for which October monthly milk production estimates were made, 6 showed higher production than in 1945, 1 the same, and 11 lower production. Pennsylvania milk production, estimated at 411 million pounds, equaled that of October last year while New Jersey production, at 84 million, was up slightly. October milk production in Missouri, estimated at 353 million pounds, was sharply higher than in 1945, while North Dakota at 131 million was up about 4 percent. In both Kansas and Iowa milk production was slightly above the October 1945 level.

On the other hand, in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin October milk production this year was somewhat less than last year. In all three Southern States for which monthly milk production estimates are available -- Virginia, North Carolina, and Oklahoma -- a slightly lower level than for October 1945 was indicated. Likewise, milk production in Montana, Utah, and Washington, was moderately below last year, while in Oregon it was very sharply reduced. Idaho was the only one of five Western States to show a level of milk production in October 1946 higher than in 1945.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State:	Oct. : 1945	Oct. : 1946	Sept. : 1946	Oct. : 1946	State : average:	Oct. : 1945	Oct. : 1946	Sept. : 1946	Oct. : 1946
1935-44:					1935-44:				
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	76	83	85	84	Va.	131	159	165	156
Pa.	372	411	435	411	N.C.	113	128	132	124
Ind.	268	296	303	290	Okla.	178	188	194	184
Ill.	396	434	444	417	Mont.	53	51	54	49
Mich.	381	446	456	440	Idaho	96	100	104	102
Wis.	890	1,073	1,146	1,024	Utah	45	52	51	51
Iowa	464	492	508	493	Wash.	156	167	176	159
Mo.	279	329	379	353	Oreg.	103	110	102	96
N.Dak.	139	126	152	131	Other				
Kans.	214	209	217	211	States	3,984	4,225	4,301	4,131
					U. S.	8,338	9,079	9,404	9,206

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Favorable weather throughout the country, especially in the North Atlantic and North Central States resulted in a relatively high egg production during October. Farm flocks laid 3,172,000,000 eggs in October -- 2 percent more than in October last year, and 35 percent above the 1935-44 average. Egg production was above last year in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic and South Central States, where it was 4 percent and 5 percent below respectively. It reached a record high level in the East North Central and West North Central States -- 4 percent and 5 percent respectively above production in October last year. Total egg production during the first 10 months of this year was 48,106,000,000 eggs -- 2 percent less than during the period last year because of 2 percent reduction in the average number of layers on hand during the period. Production for the 10-month period was below that of last year in all part of the country except the North Atlantic and Western States, where it was slightly above last year.

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Egg production per layer in October was 9.2 eggs, the highest of record for the month, compared with 8.8 last year and an average of 7.7 eggs. It was at peak levels in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic and South Central States and exceeded the rate of a year ago in all areas except the South Atlantic States. The average rate of lay during the first 10 months of this year for the country as a whole was 137 eggs compared with 136 last year and the average of 124 eggs.

Layers in farm flocks averaged 344,365,000 birds during October -- 3 percent less than in October last year, but 13 percent above average. Layers were fewer than last year in all parts of the country, decreases ranging from a small fraction of 1 percent in the West to 6 percent in the South Central States. Numbers of layers increased 11 percent from October 1 to November 1, last year's increase of 10 percent which equalled the average.

Potential layers on farms November 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 489,203,000 birds -- 9 percent less than a year ago and 3 percent below the 1940-44 average. Holdings on November 1 were below a year ago in all parts of the country, decreases ranging from 6 percent in the West North Central to 14 percent in the North Atlantic States. The United States seasonal decrease in potential layers from October 1 to November 1 was 7 percent, the same as last year, compared with the 1940-44 average decrease of 6 percent.

There were 126,898,000 pullets not of laying age on farms November 1 -- 25 percent less than a year ago and 18 percent below the 5-year average. Movement of pullets into laying flocks is occurring earlier this year because a larger proportion of the pullets were hatched earlier in the season. Pullets not of laying age decreased about 36 percent from October 1 to November 1 this year compared with a decrease of 30 percent last year and the 1940-44 average decrease of 29 percent. Most of these pullets moved into laying flocks.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1940-44	63,716	101,507	148,806	45,931	101,011	44,595	505,566
1945	68,799	109,427	162,169	48,984	106,237	43,153	539,369
1946	58,887	96,751	151,807	45,371	96,304	40,083	489,203

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Av. 1940-44	18,050	30,289	52,033	13,438	28,404	12,633	154,847
1945	21,537	34,646	57,178	14,120	29,904	10,947	168,332
1946	13,966	23,836	45,455	11,703	23,868	8,070	126,898

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 51.5 cents per dozen, the highest price for the month since 1920. This compares with 42.6 cents a year earlier and the 1935-44 average of 30.8 cents. The steady to firm tone and upward price trend, which characterized egg markets in September, continued until about October 15. However, after the decentral of meats on October 15, egg prices dropped off sharply. Finest quality fresh eggs showed some resistance on Eastern markets, while other grades of fresh and all grades of storage turned weak with prices tending lower to the end of October. Under grades were particularly weak and difficult to move largely because of lack of demand by breakers. Net declines in best quality fresh eggs were 6 to 10 cents at New York and 5 cents at Chicago. Storage stocks declined generally 9 to 11 cents per dozen. By November 1 the farm prices undoubtedly reflected these lower prices being paid in terminal markets.

Chicken prices averaged 34.4 cents per pound live weight on October 15, the highest price recorded in 38 years. This compares with 24.2 cents a year ago and an

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average of 17.1 cents. After decontrol of red meats, however, chicken prices dropped sharply losing practically all the gains recorded since the low point of mid-summer. In a few days of slow trading prices dropped 10 to 13 cents per pound on major classes of poultry. There was a moderate recovery from the low point, but up to the end of October markets generally were irregular and unsettled with demand slow.

Turkey prices on October 15 were the highest of record. They averaged 40.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 32.5 a year earlier and an average of 19.9 cents. Markets were firm and active during the first half of October when both fresh and storage stocks moved readily. After October 15 prices broke sharply along with those of other poultry and receipts declined to a relatively low level. Some price recovery was recorded toward the close of October, but the volume moved was relatively light. Prices of live birds dropped 15 to 20 cents per pound from October 15 to the end of the month.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at mid-October prices was \$3.75 per 100 pounds, a drop of 5 cents from a month earlier, compared with \$2.96 a year ago and an average of \$2.03.

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CORN, ALL 1/

STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	40.0	40.0	41.0	594	600	697
N.H.	41.0	39.0	41.0	631	546	574
Vt.	37.6	37.0	38.0	2,681	2,442	2,432
Mass.	41.2	43.0	42.0	1,762	1,634	1,638
R.I.	37.3	40.0	39.0	328	320	312
Conn.	39.7	43.0	42.0	1,952	2,150	2,100
N.Y.	35.4	33.0	39.0	24,233	22,968	28,509
N.J.	38.2	45.0	45.0	7,278	8,010	8,235
Pa.	40.9	44.0	43.0	54,484	59,576	58,824
Ohio	44.4	49.5	48.5	155,800	176,013	183,718
Ind.	42.2	53.0	51.0	179,491	235,956	238,425
Ill.	45.0	46.5	57.0	373,003	391,390	515,508
Mich.	34.6	35.0	28.0	55,502	61,215	51,016
Wis.	37.2	41.0	43.0	88,795	109,839	109,435
Minn.	37.9	36.5	45.0	180,581	217,248	250,425
Iowa	47.1	46.5	60.0	472,763	508,106	662,280
Mo.	26.8	27.0	37.0	115,464	105,840	175,491
N.Dak.	19.9	22.0	21.5	22,266	26,550	24,768
S.Dak.	18.7	29.0	31.0	60,290	118,668	123,039
Nebr.	19.1	30.5	31.0	145,881	258,304	244,156
Kans.	18.0	24.0	20.0	55,247	72,864	60,720
Del.	28.3	32.0	31.5	3,918	4,224	4,190
Md.	34.2	37.0	38.0	16,650	16,872	17,860
Va.	25.4	33.0	32.0	34,814	40,359	37,952
W.Va.	28.6	36.0	32.5	12,542	12,996	11,960
N.C.	20.3	25.0	26.0	48,367	55,650	56,706
S.C.	14.4	16.5	18.0	23,962	23,414	25,542
Ga.	10.7	14.0	13.5	43,770	48,678	45,536
Fla.	10.0	10.0	12.0	7,345	6,900	7,872
Ky.	24.9	32.0	38.0	66,741	77,824	94,278
Tenn.	23.5	27.0	30.0	64,754	66,204	72,810
Ala.	13.6	17.0	15.5	45,670	50,626	44,780
Miss.	15.3	20.0	17.0	44,522	50,660	43,061
Ark.	16.4	21.0	21.0	35,175	35,511	36,225
La.	15.7	20.0	15.0	23,652	23,140	16,485
Okla.	16.1	17.5	17.5	28,988	26,268	27,580
Tex.	16.2	16.0	17.0	80,209	66,832	67,456
Mont.	15.3	15.0	16.0	2,502	2,010	2,096
Idaho	44.4	46.0	52.0	1,887	1,334	1,456
Wyo.	12.2	14.0	15.5	1,805	1,442	1,364
Colo.	12.9	22.0	21.0	12,609	16,583	14,889
N.Mex.	14.8	16.0	16.0	2,856	2,400	1,920
Ariz.	11.1	11.5	11.5	407	437	448
Utah	27.2	33.0	32.0	704	792	832
Nev.	30.9	32.0	35.0	92	64	105
Wash.	37.3	50.0	52.0	1,243	1,450	1,352
Oreg.	32.2	35.5	36.0	1,899	1,384	1,404
Calif.	32.4	33.0	33.0	2,448	2,112	2,211
U.S.	28.5	33.1	37.0	2,608,499	3,018,410	3,380,572

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Prelim. 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Prelim. 1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	25.6	29.0	30.0	46	29	30
Iowa	21.5	20.0	22.0	79	20	22
Mo.	17.1	15.0	22.0	1,122	435	990
N. Dak.	...	12.0	13.0	...	12	13
S. Dak.	9.9	11.5	17.0	1,228	540	884
Nebr.	12.4	16.8	17.5	2,007	740	662
Kans.	12.8	15.4	12.0	16,297	16,632	12,432
N. C.	...	25.0	23.0	...	50	25
Ark.	13.6	18.0	15.5	149	216	202
La.	16.0	20.0	17.0	33	40	17
Okl.	10.6	11.9	12.0	8,129	7,371	7,138
Tex.	16.0	15.0	15.5	47,179	60,921	56,761
Colo.	10.5	14.9	13.0	1,740	2,759	1,950
N. Mex.	12.7	6.0	11.0	2,769	504	825
Ariz.	30.9	33.0	36.0	1,007	1,815	2,088
Calif.	35.2	37.0	38.0	4,741	3,515	4,066
U. S.	14.9	15.1	15.1	86,543	95,599	88,175

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Prelim. 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Prelim. 1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	15.5	15.5	19.0	124	93	114
Vt.	19.5	12.0	32.0	24	18	22
N. Y.	17.3	15.5	19.5	2,375	1,519	2,008
Pa.	18.8	18.5	21.0	2,389	2,016	2,457
Ohio	17.4	18.0	21.0	269	306	373
Ind.	13.6	13.5	15.0	158	270	135
Ill.	15.2	15.0	17.0	78	225	35
Mich.	15.2	14.0	12.0	416	420	403
Wis.	13.6	15.5	15.0	208	294	300
Minn.	12.2	14.0	14.0	320	630	500
Iowa	14.8	14.0	15.0	67	98	60
Mo.	11.2	12.0	11.0	11	12	11
N. Dak.	10.8	16.0	13.0	32	112	65
S. Dak.	10.4	13.0	14.0	31	39	70
Md.	19.4	23.5	23.0	103	141	115
Va.	15.2	17.0	13.0	132	102	102
W. Va.	17.5	21.5	19.5	248	172	136
N. C.	15.0	16.0	13.0	64	64	64
Ky.	11.6	13.0	14.0	24	26	28
Tenn.	13.3	16.0	14.5	34	144	165
U. S.	16.8	16.2	13.1	7,138	6,701	7,295

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
		Pounds			Tons	
Ill.	532	490	600	8,350	1,700	3,000
Kans.	236	260	260	2,490	1,400	1,700
Okla.	299	285	330	13,840	10,500	13,500
Tex.	360	305	360	5,160	5,500	5,900
Colo.	224	235	250	7,880	9,700	13,500
N.Mex.	256	180	280	7,350	2,700	2,820
U.S.	298	254	304	44,290	31,700	40,540

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ark.	50.6	52.0	47.0	10,331	14,612	15,040
La.	40.2	32.5	39.0	20,670	23,028	22,074
Tex.	48.7	45.0	43.0	13,926	18,000	17,000
Calif.	67.6	60.0	63.0	10,331	14,520	15,561
U.S.	47.6	46.6	45.6	55,257	70,160	69,875

PASTURE

Condition November 1				Condition November 1			
State	Average			State	Average		
	1935-44	1945	1946		1935-44	1945	1946
		Percent				Percent	
Maine	74	83	79	W.Va.	72	86	64
N.H.	75	87	81	N.C.	69	81	80
Vt.	77	93	86	S.C.	60	75	75
Maine	74	95	91	Ga.	63	79	73
R.I.	76	87	94	Fla.	74	75	78
Corn.	69	88	86	Ky.	63	76	82
N.Y.	74	88	82	Tenn.	58	76	72
N.J.	66	89	78	Ala.	63	72	77
Pa.	71	85	81	Miss.	64	73	79
Ohio	71	85	65	Ark.	62	81	61
Ind.	69	87	63	La.	72	85	80
Ill.	73	88	84	Okla.	60	77	65
Mich.	73	81	56	Tex.	69	77	81
Wia.	74	82	72	Mont.	75	80	85
Minn.	68	74	77	Idaho	81	89	86
Iowa	80	87	95	Wyo.	78	92	85
Mo.	64	82	75	Colo.	72	92	78
N.Dak.	62	74	74	N.Mex.	74	64	81
S.Dak.	61	77	88	Ariz.	82	80	85
Nobr.	68	82	83	Utah	76	87	78
Kans.	64	79	75	Nev.	86	80	93
Del.	67	96	87	Wash.	76	82	83
Ma.	69	89	86	Oreg.	77	83	84
Va.	68	88	80	Calif.	78	76	72
				U.S.	73	82	78

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SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Prelim. 1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	19.2	17.5	18.0	11,999	20,072	17,118
Ind.	17.2	19.5	19.0	13,973	27,924	24,510
Ill.	20.3	19.5	23.5	44,921	74,100	74,119
Mich.	14.8	16.0	13.0	988	1,952	1,578
Wis.	14.4	15.5	12.0	390	636	336
Minn.	14.6	15.0	18.0	1,424	6,825	10,512
Iowa	18.7	18.0	22.5	17,448	34,848	35,145
Mo.	12.2	13.0	19.0	3,380	9,490	12,331
Kans.	9.8	10.0	10.5	933	2,740	2,194
Va.	13.6	16.0	16.0	746	1,360	1,280
N.Car.	11.4	12.5	13.0	2,010	2,700	2,600
Ky.	11.9	14.0	16.0	444	854	976
Tenn.	9.4	14.0	18.0	394	966	1,440
Miss.	10.0	13.0	13.0	815	962	832
Ark.	12.4	16.0	18.0	1,484	3,344	4,158
Other States	11.2	13.3	13.1	2,108	2,949	2,983
U. S.	18.0	17.6	20.3	103,457	191,722	191,912

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Prelim. 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Prelim. 1946
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,022	850	1,050	85	34	52
Vermont	627	560	650	14	6	6
New York	826	790	1,250	1,184	679	1,362
Michigan	836	820	700	4,507	3,247	3,717
Wisconsin	538	560	600	20	6	6
Minnesota	514	630	500	23	25	15
Total N.E.	833	812	794	5,832	3,997	5,153
North Dakota	--	500	600	--	5	6
Nebraska	1,258	1,500	1,450	375	780	870
Montana	1,245	1,250	1,450	282	200	334
Wyoming	1,254	1,250	1,450	819	1,000	1,116
Idaho	1,484	1,450	1,700	1,828	1,726	2,023
Washington	3/1,046	1,250	1,100	29	50	44
Oregon	803	900	1,000	15	9	10
Total N.W.	1,362	1,381	1,545	3,352	3,770	4,403
Texas	--	200	240	--	4/ 8	4/ 5
Colorado	525	610	640	1,745	1,909	1,600
New Mexico	344	150	200	726	238	270
Arizona	466	560	500	58	78	70
Utah	694	640	400	37	32	24
Total S.W.	457	458	484	2,573	2,265	1,969
Calif. Lima	1,335	1,213	1,250	2,133	2,062	1,912
Calif. Other	1,192	1,052	1,100	2,517	1,484	1,474
Total Calif.	1,256	1,140	1,180	4,650	3,546	3,386
United States	873	864	916	16,408	13,578	14,216

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

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COWPEAS FOR PEAS

State	Yield per acre			State	Yield per acre		
	Average	1945	Prelim.		Average	1945	Prelim.
	1935-44		1946		1935-44		1946
	Bushels				Bushels		
Ind.	5.9	6.5	7.0	Ky.	5.2	6.5	6.0
Ill.	5.7	5.5	7.0	Tenn.	5.3	6.5	7.0
Mo.	6.4	8.0	7.0	Ala.	5.4	6.5	5.5
Kans.	7.2	6.0	5.0	Miss.	5.7	6.5	6.0
Va.	5.9	8.0	8.0	Ark.	5.2	5.5	5.5
N.C.	4.8	4.5	5.5	Ia.	5.7	4.0	3.5
S.C.	4.4	5.5	5.5	Okla.	5.4	5.5	5.5
Ga.	4.8	6.0	4.5	Tex.	6.6	8.0	8.0
Fla.	8.3	9.0	10.0	U.S.	5.3	6.0	5.7

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			State	Production		
	Average	1945	Prelim.		Average	1945	Prelim.
	1935-44		1946		1935-44		1946
	Pounds				Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,160	940	1,200		171,749	151,340	193,200
N.C.	1,174	950	1,050		296,343	296,400	310,800
Tenn.	705	825	850		6,538	6,600	5,100
Total	1,159	945	1,100		474,630	454,340	509,100
S.C.	628	625	630		16,291	25,000	21,420
Ga.	711	680	675		512,067	709,920	714,150
Fla.	640	675	540		57,071	71,550	54,000
Ala.	697	700	525		254,868	340,900	229,950
Miss.	478	500	450		15,222	13,000	10,800
Total	694	681	623		855,519	1,160,370	1,050,320
Ark.	372	425	375		8,570	5,100	3,750
Ia.	360	400	280		4,850	2,800	1,960
Okla.	472	480	540		51,558	108,000	133,920
Tex.	458	420	500		192,838	330,960	382,000
Total	453	433	507		257,816	446,860	521,630
U.S.	728	641	655		1,587,964	2,061,570	2,061,050

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Prelim.	Average	1945	Prelim.
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,541	1,362	1,575	8,380	8,172	10,868
Conn.	1,346	1,343	1,428	20,976	22,830	25,996
N.Y.	1,348	1,250	1,350	1,177	1,000	1,215
Pa.	1,439	1,302	1,560	43,327	46,355	57,717
Ohio	991	1,128	1,077	25,401	22,670	22,285
Ind.	964	1,198	1,296	9,459	13,540	13,870
Wis.	1,448	1,561	1,535	28,126	36,048	42,202
Minn.	1,164	1,300	1,250	601	910	1,000
Mo.	978	850	1,100	5,512	6,800	7,920
Kans.	916	1,000	1,030	284	300	309
Md.	765	600	920	29,529	21,600	42,412
Va.	887	1,117	1,104	111,146	153,315	165,675
W.Va.	844	1,130	1,100	2,541	3,729	3,740
N.C.	944	1,109	1,114	584,094	814,800	912,585
S.C.	966	1,090	1,160	97,616	139,520	168,200
Ga.	940	1,031	1,099	76,736	105,975	115,363
Fla.	887	917	952	15,640	20,082	22,179
Ky.	913	1,059	1,192	317,219	437,695	498,818
Tenn.	945	1,145	1,250	101,438	141,940	156,454
Ala.	1/ 791	838	875	1/ 324	335	350
La.	420	640	335	158	192	100
U.S.	952	1,095	1,154	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,269,258
1/ Short-time average.						

SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Prelim.	Average	1945	Prelim.
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
Ind.	76	90	75	204	90	75
Ill.	55	50	70	108	150	210
Wis.	1/ 68	70	68	69	70	68
Iowa	106	100	129	332	300	387
Mo.	49	45	55	480	225	440
Kans.	40	50	51	65	100	102
Va.	66	68	66	230	136	132
W.Va.	65	70	68	168	140	204
N.C.	65	64	81	845	640	891
S.C.	49	55	58	547	605	580
Ga.	56	57	53	1,185	912	689
Ky.	60	73	87	898	730	1,305
Tenn.	58	60	75	1,180	840	1,425
Ala.	61	66	63	2,066	2,178	2,016
Miss.	70	80	73	1,802	1,680	1,460
Ark.	46	55	58	957	935	1,044
La.	50	60	40	169	120	80
Okla.	37	43	47	182	301	329
Tex.	50	40	50	728	440	500
U.S.	58.0	61.9	66.3	12,213	10,592	11,937
1/ Short-time average.						

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 12, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946
Thousand pounds							
CLASS 1, FIRE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	863	1,105	1,075	80,208	117,130	125,775
North Carolina	11	872	1,080	1,060	209,744	305,640	339,200
Total Old Belt	11	869	1,087	1,064	289,952	422,770	464,975
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	984	1,120	1,150	298,212	395,360	442,960
North Carolina	13	1,008	1,100	1,190	67,782	93,500	113,050
South Carolina	13	968	1,090	1,160	97,616	139,520	169,200
Total South Carolina Belt	13	983	1,094	1,172	165,398	233,020	281,250
Georgia	14	939	1,030	1,100	75,782	105,060	114,400
Florida	14	856	885	950	12,393	17,169	19,380
Alabama	14	1/780	850	900	1/212	255	270
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	926	1,006	1,075	88,344	122,484	134,050
Total All Fire-Cured Types	11-14	935	1,090	1,109	841,907	1,173,634	1,323,235
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	850	840	1,000	16,162	14,760	15,700
Kentucky	22	864	975	1,100	16,635	7,800	17,600
Tennessee	22	911	1,000	1,150	34,242	25,000	34,500
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	886	994	1,133	50,978	32,800	52,100
Kentucky	23	867	950	1,125	17,078	9,500	20,250
Tennessee	23	892	980	1,023	4,516	2,940	3,792
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	872	957	1,108	21,593	12,440	24,042
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	864	950	1,100	1,008	95	550
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	882	950	1,101	89,642	57,095	92,392
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
34 Light Air-Cured							
Ohio	31	921	1,135	1,050	12,118	18,160	15,960
Indiana	31	966	1,200	1,300	9,155	13,320	13,650
Missouri	31	978	850	1,100	5,512	6,800	7,920
Kansas	31	916	1,000	1,050	284	300	303
Virginia	31	1,168	1,530	1,500	12,095	22,185	20,700
West Virginia	31	844	1,150	1,100	2,541	3,729	3,740
North Carolina	31	1,062	1,450	1,390	8,355	20,300	17,375
Kentucky	31	918	1,070	1,200	252,610	385,200	418,800
Tennessee	31	970	1,200	1,300	59,024	108,000	113,100
Alabama	31	1/819	800	800	1/112	80	80
Total Burley Belt	31	937	1,117	1,225	361,784	578,074	611,574
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	765	600	920	29,529	21,600	42,412
Total All Light Air-Cured	31-32	922	1,084	1,200	391,314	599,674	654,046

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D.C.

CIOP REPORT

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

November 12, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

November 1, 1946									
Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1935-44	Preliminary 1946	Production			
		1945	1946			1945	1946		
Thousand pounds									
33 Dark Air-Cured									
Indiana	35	886	1,100	304	1,100	220	220	220	220
Kentucky	35	933	1,000	14,643	1,175	20,500	23,618	23,618	23,618
Tennessee	35	944	1,000	3,657	1,125	6,000	5,062	5,062	5,062
Total One Sucker	35	934	1,001	18,604	1,165	26,720	28,900	28,900	28,900
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	912	1,000	15,215	1,200	14,600	18,000	18,000	18,000
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	860	800	2,681	1,000	2,210	3,500	3,500	3,500
Total All Dark Air-Cured	35-37	919	988	26,529	1,154	43,560	50,400	50,400	50,400
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:									
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,438	1,300	42,922	1,560	45,890	57,252	57,252	57,252
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,058	1,100	13,283	1,150	4,510	6,325	6,325	6,325
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2/1,316	1,279	56,617	1,507	50,400	63,577	63,577	63,577
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:									
Massachusetts	51	1,594	1,480	159	1,680	148	168	168	168
Connecticut	51	1,569	1,620	11,673	1,700	13,122	14,450	14,450	14,450
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,569	1,618	11,832	1,700	13,270	14,618	14,618	14,618
Massachusetts	52	1,666	1,500	7,193	1,750	6,750	9,100	9,100	9,100
Connecticut	52	1,591	1,550	3,913	1,710	3,410	4,446	4,446	4,446
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,638	1,516	11,106	1,737	10,160	13,546	13,546	13,546
New York	53	1,348	1,250	1,177	1,350	1,000	1,215	1,215	1,215
Pennsylvania	53	1,558	1,550	405	1,550	465	465	465	465
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,398	1,332	1,582	1,400	1,465	1,680	1,680	1,680
Total Southern and Wisconsin	54	1,445	1,600	15,057	1,500	18,720	20,850	20,850	20,850
Wisconsin	55	1,450	1,520	13,069	1,570	17,328	21,352	21,352	21,352
Minnesota	55	1,164	1,300	601	1,250	910	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,435	1,507	13,670	1,552	18,238	22,352	22,352	22,352
Georgia	56	1/932	930	1/174	900	90	180	180	180
Florida	56	1/981	930	1/466	900	93	270	270	270
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1/968	930	1/640	900	186	73,316	73,316	73,316
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,502	1,551	53,823	1,587	62,039	73,316	73,316	73,316
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:									
Massachusetts	61	1,010	910	1,028	1,000	1,274	1,600	1,600	1,600
Connecticut	61	945	940	5,391	1,000	6,298	7,100	7,100	7,100
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	955	935	6,419	1,000	7,572	8,700	8,700	8,700
Georgia	62	976	1,175	628	970	822	873	873	873
Florida	62	1,008	1,175	2,585	970	2,820	2,619	2,619	2,619
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,001	1,175	3,213	970	3,642	3,492	3,492	3,492
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	972	1,001	9,631	991	11,214	12,192	12,192	12,192
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,351	1,365	120,071	1,480	123,653	149,085	149,085	149,085
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:									
Louisiana Perique	72	420	640	158	335	192	100	100	100
United States	All	952	1,095	1,479,621	1,154	1,997,808	2,269,258	2,269,258	2,269,258
Short-time average. 2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.									

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

November 12, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
November 1, 1946

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP: 1/

Area	Average	1944	1945	Preliminary
and State	1925-44			1946
Production 2/				
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	648	912	132	704
New Hampshire	767	778	139	367
Vermont	586	513	106	329
Massachusetts	2,656	2,747	410	1,784
Rhode Island	279	268	85	162
Connecticut	1,441	1,523	511	1,253
New York	16,306	17,010	2,160	15,390
New Jersey	3,083	2,090	1,395	2,310
Pennsylvania	8,632	9,100	2,470	9,360
Total North Atlantic	34,596	34,941	7,308	31,644
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	1,033	370	302	635
Maryland	1,898	1,863	689	1,672
Virginia	11,491	14,580	3,900	13,680
West Virginia	4,219	4,356	1,950	4,550
North Carolina	1,179	1,782	252	1,716
Total South Atlantic	19,820	23,451	7,099	22,643
Total Eastern States	54,417	58,392	14,407	54,287
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	5,127	5,395	984	3,078
Indiana	1,572	1,363	828	1,320
Illinois	3,163	2,418	2,684	3,965
Michigan	7,843	7,625	1,250	7,375
Wisconsin	698	805	316	996
Minnesota	213	182	127	42
Iowa	236	80	64	112
Missouri	1,379	660	817	1,163
Nebraska	265	84	30	52
Kansas	705	379	270	466
Total North Central	21,205	18,891	7,360	19,074
South Central:				
Kentucky	283	185	220	278
Tennessee	314	351	405	378
Arkansas	702	562	312	704
Total South Central	1,299	1,104	937	1,360
Total Central States	22,504	19,995	8,297	20,434
Western States:				
Montana	328	400	290	53
Idaho	2,796	1,900	2,465	1,391
Colorado	1,624	2,002	1,375	1,100
New Mexico	702	760	472	909
Utah	445	629	486	364
Washington	27,373	31,100	26,900	31,684
Oregon	3,130	3,432	2,832	3,315
California	7,645	6,144	10,568	7,452
Total Western States	44,042	46,367	45,338	46,773
Total 35 States	120,963	124,754	68,042	121,494

- 1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.
- 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D.C.
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PEARS

State	Average 1935-44	Production 1/		Preliminary 1946
		1944	1945	
Thousand bushels				
Maine	7	10	1	5
N. H.	9	10	1	7
Vt.	3	3	2/	1
Mass.	54	48	10	29
R. I.	7	7	3	6
Conn.	67	77	37	67
N. Y.	1,025	1,157	272	656
N. J.	58	52	37	41
Pa.	482	464	120	518
Ohio	454	373	238	141
Ind.	231	157	146	134
Ill.	472	335	354	270
Mich.	1,109	1,193	178	1,032
Iowa	100	55	58	80
Mo.	330	175	370	275
Nebr.	24	10	12	27
Kans.	120	63	124	122
Del.	7	7	3	3
Md.	57	52	23	17
Va.	367	428	61	378
W. Va.	85	132	18	90
N. C.	324	354	360	390
S. C.	134	160	191	158
Ga.	359	500	502	474
Fla.	139	176	157	174
Ky.	209	135	248	182
Tenn.	264	188	467	226
Ala.	282	312	416	343
Miss.	349	354	401	369
Ark.	172	228	231	218
La.	171	245	228	235
Okla.	140	96	203	168
Tex.	421	502	496	503
Idaho	60	69	59	64
Colo.	190	157	282	87
N. Mex.	47	50	54	53
Ariz.	10	10	5	12
Utah	135	170	223	115
Nev.	4	6	4	6
Washington, all	6,612	8,665	7,770	9,020
Bartlett	4,736	6,885	5,800	6,750
Other	1,877	1,780	1,970	2,340
Oregon, all	3,893	4,354	5,439	5,893
Bartlett	1,617	1,794	2,250	2,180
Other	2,275	2,560	3,189	3,713
California, all	10,017	10,417	14,209	12,351
Bartlett	8,805	9,167	12,292	10,663
Other	1,212	1,250	1,917	1,583
U.S.	29,002	31,956	34,011	34,710

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/				Preliminary
	Average	1944	1945	1946	
	1935-44				
Tons					
Mass.	370	250	150	250	
R.I.	205	200	100	200	
Conn.	1,170	900	400	1,000	
N.Y.	58,740	59,300	31,300	63,200	
N.J.	2,530	2,600	900	2,400	
Pa.	17,620	19,500	6,000	18,700	
Ohio	22,570	24,400	6,400	15,400	
Ind.	3,020	2,500	1,400	2,000	
Ill.	4,420	3,700	3,300	2,800	
Mich.	38,610	34,000	13,500	30,000	
Wis.	470	600	450	600	
Iowa	3,250	3,100	3,000	2,700	
Mo.	7,220	6,500	6,500	5,900	
Nebr.	1,570	1,300	1,700	600	
Kans.	2,700	3,300	4,500	3,500	
Del.	1,350	1,200	450	1,000	
Md.	380	250	100	250	
Va.	1,840	1,800	250	1,400	
W.Va.	1,135	1,300	200	1,300	
N.C.	6,080	6,600	3,700	5,200	
S.C.	1,310	1,200	1,400	1,200	
Ga.	1,750	2,200	2,300	2,200	
Fla.	605	600	600	600	
Ky.	1,980	1,900	1,100	2,000	
Tenn.	2,250	2,300	1,900	2,100	
Ala.	1,240	1,200	1,500	1,500	
Ark.	8,470	10,600	5,200	10,400	
Okla.	2,740	3,200	2,500	3,500	
Tex.	2,280	2,100	2,100	2,500	
Idaho	515	450	450	500	
Colo.	510	600	600	150	
N.Mex.	1,050	1,000	1,100	200	
Ariz.	990	1,500	1,000	1,500	
Utah	830	800	900	800	
Wash.	10,720	17,300	19,400	18,400	
Oreg.	2,140	2,300	2,300	2,300	
Calif., all	2,338,100	2,514,000	2,663,000	2,541,000	
Wine varieties	546,900	563,000	619,000	611,000	
Table varieties	437,600	513,000	512,000	542,000	
Raisin varieties	1,351,600	1,438,000	1,532,000	1,488,000	
Raisins 2/	251,150	309,500	244,000	---	
Not dried	347,000	200,000	556,000	---	
U.S.	2,252,730	2,736,550	2,791,650	2,851,150	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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CITRUS FRUIT

Crop and State	Condition November 1/			Production 1/			
	Average :1935-44	: 1945	: 1946	Average :1935-44	: 1944	: 1945	Indicated : 1946
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	76	76	79	45,412	60,500	44,480	--
Navels and Misc. 2/	76	77	73	17,882	22,100	17,680	19,700
Valencias	77	76	80	27,530	38,400	26,800	5/
Florida, all	71	69	78	29,640	42,800	49,800	62,000
Early and Midseason 4/	69	66	81	16,545	21,700	25,400	32,500
Valencias 4/	69	70	75	13,095	21,100	24,400	29,500
Texas, all 2/	71	78	79	3,539	4,400	4,800	5,300
Early and Midseason	--	78	80	1,477	2,600	2,880	3,240
Valencias	--	74	78	1,062	1,800	1,920	2,060
Arizona, all 2/	74	81	77	600	1,150	1,210	1,270
Navels and Misc.	--	80	77	284	530	570	600
Valencias	--	82	77	316	600	640	670
Louisiana, all 2/	72	74	87	279	360	330	360
5 States 5/	74	73	79	78,470	109,210	100,620	---
Total Early and Mid-season 6/	--	--	----	36,466	47,310	46,860	56,400
Total Valencias	--	--	----	42,004	61,900	53,760	---
TANGERINES:							
Florida	62	63	75	2,980	4,000	4,200	5,200
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES							
5 States 5/	--	--	----	81,450	113,210	104,820	---
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	62	64	69	20,780	22,300	32,000	34,500
Seedless 4/	62	66	72	7,840	8,400	14,000	16,500
Other 4/	57	61	65	12,940	13,900	18,000	18,000
Texas, all	64	75	72	13,999	22,300	24,000	25,000
Arizona, all	74	84	75	2,801	3,750	4,100	4,300
California, all	76	79	78	2,503	3,830	3,210	---
Desert Valleys 4/	80	79	78	1,104	1,530	1,220	1,390
Other 4/	78	79	79	1,399	2,300	1,920	3/
4 States 5/	65	70	71	40,083	52,180	63,710	---
LEMONS:							
California 5/	74	78	74	11,520	12,550	14,500	13,900
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	65	65	55	116	250	200	170

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1946 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb., in the Desert Valleys: 68 lb. for Calif., grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons 79 lb.; Fla. limes, 80 lb. 6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD.

Washington, D.C.
November 12, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PECANS

State	Improved Varieties ^{1/}			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946
Thousand pounds						
Illinois	13	21	3	559	1,029	137
Missouri	33	60	20	874	1,800	600
North Carolina	2,179	2,504	1,682	293	310	208
South Carolina	2,188	2,961	1,275	371	443	245
Georgia	20,124	30,954	14,430	3,564	5,896	3,170
Florida	2,116	2,371	2,650	1,545	1,263	1,376
Alabama	6,575	7,216	5,500	1,663	1,804	1,552
Mississippi	3,711	3,000	2,230	2,792	3,500	1,820
Arkansas	583	882	540	3,160	4,018	1,710
Louisiana	2,403	1,840	2,130	6,407	7,360	5,470
Oklahoma	958	1,500	1,000	16,252	24,500	8,000
Texas	2,420	3,870	3,000	24,960	28,380	18,000
12 States	43,304	57,179	34,460	62,441	80,903	42,783

State	All varieties		
	Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946
Thousand pounds			
Illinois	572	1,050	140
Missouri	907	1,860	620
North Carolina	2,472	2,814	1,890
South Carolina	2,558	3,404	1,520
Georgia	23,688	36,850	17,600
Florida	3,662	4,234	4,526
Alabama	8,238	9,020	7,052
Mississippi	6,503	6,500	4,050
Arkansas	3,745	4,900	2,250
Louisiana	8,810	9,200	7,600
Oklahoma	17,210	26,000	9,000
Texas	27,380	32,250	21,000
12 States	105,746	138,082	77,248

^{1/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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CRANBERRIES

State	Production			
	Average	1944	1945	Preliminary
	1935-44			1946
<u>Barrels</u>				
Massachusetts	409,700	153,000	478,000	550,000
New Jersey	87,100	59,000	49,000	78,000
Wisconsin	97,000	115,000	82,000	145,000
Washington	22,240	30,000	36,400	46,200
Oregon	8,060	12,700	11,400	13,900
5 States	624,100	369,700	656,800	833,100

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}		
	Average	1945	Prelim.
	1935-44		1946
<u>Tons</u>			
ALMONDS:			
California	14,710	23,800	35,100
WALNUTS:			
California	55,420	64,000	53,000
Oregon	4,680	6,900	8,500
2 States	60,100	70,900	67,500
FILBERTS:			
Oregon	3,354	4,500	7,800
Washington	542	800	1,150
2 States	3,896	5,300	8,950
OLIVES:			
Condition November 1 (Percent)			
California	59	37	53

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

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November 1, 1946

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POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production
AND	Average :	Indicated :
STATE	1935-44 :	1935-44 :
	1945 :	1945 :
	November 1, :	November 1, :
	1946 :	1946 :

Bushels

Thousand bushels

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

Maine	275	255	355	45,788	52,785	76,325
New York, L.I.	217	270	320	11,414	18,900	22,060
New York, Upstate	105	95	180	15,950	10,070	13,540
Pennsylvania	117	113	152	20,955	16,724	20,926
3 Eastern	171.1	185.5	262.7	94,107	93,479	137,921
Michigan	99	110	115	22,006	18,700	17,595
Wisconsin	80	95	103	15,530	12,160	11,638
Minnesota	84	110	100	19,247	19,360	15,800
North Dakota	104	140	120	14,715	23,660	17,640
South Dakota	65	91	89	2,151	2,912	2,492
5 Central	90.6	113.8	108.8	74,243	76,792	65,166
Nebraska	119	175	165	9,443	12,075	11,055
Montana	102	112	130	1,772	2,016	2,040
Idaho	227	220	235	30,427	44,220	41,595
Wyoming	124	175	180	2,066	2,625	2,520
Colorado	183	195	220	15,254	19,110	20,900
Utah	165	180	185	2,321	3,366	3,570
Nevada	175	200	210	432	780	672
Washington	197	226	230	8,771	11,820	12,650
Oregon	191	210	240	7,574	11,340	12,240
California 1/	284	220	325	9,854	13,920	13,000
10 Western	188.2	202.3	223.3	67,915	121,332	120,242
TOTAL 13	132.7	166.1	194.5	256,271	296,603	323,529

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	148	145	180	1,199	936	1,170
Vermont	132	125	145	1,812	1,375	1,537
Massachusetts	137	125	155	2,524	2,788	3,517
Rhode Island	126	180	190	890	1,296	1,539
Connecticut	166	160	190	2,822	3,344	5,805
5 New England	149.0	143.5	170.8	9,247	9,729	11,453
West Virginia	87	90	107	2,915	2,880	3,317
Ohio	103	115	130	10,429	7,130	7,300
Indiana	102	135	120	5,178	3,915	3,700
Illinois	80	93	95	3,100	2,604	2,600
Iowa	88	110	120	5,172	5,960	4,320
5 Central	94.5	109.6	117.0	26,724	20,489	21,297
New Mexico	77	75	85	352	450	425
Arizona	154	255	250	443	1,658	1,675
2 Southwestern	105.7	168.6	179.3	799	2,108	2,100
TOTAL 12	104.9	121.0	133.6	36,839	32,336	34,855
20 LATE STATES	134.2	160.2	186.2	293,111	328,939	358,384

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	170	177	200	9,681	12,567	15,600
Delaware	85	90	115	383	333	402
Maryland	102	107	132	2,448	2,108	2,620
Virginia	114	126	152	9,019	8,566	10,971
Kentucky	77	93	106	3,512	3,992	4,664
Missouri	91	88	125	3,892	2,992	4,250
Kansas	86	82	97	2,276	1,416	1,746
TOTAL 7	111.9	124.5	149.2	31,210	32,043	38,313
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	131.7	156.2	181.9	324,321	361,082	396,497

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

POTATOES 1/ (Cont'd)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1935-44	: 1945 :	: Indicated : November 1, : 1946	Average : 1935-44	: 1945 :	: Indicated : November 1, : 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	98	120	130	8,394	9,240	11,050
South Carolina	105	124	160	2,516	2,430	3,360
Georgia	61	77	78	1,460	2,002	2,106
Florida	120	151	158	3,705	5,235	6,399
Tennessee	70	86	90	3,087	3,440	3,510
Alabama	87	104	95	4,151	5,200	4,750
Mississippi	64	63	80	1,516	1,904	2,340
Arkansas	76	65	88	3,343	2,730	3,872
Louisiana	61	59	52	2,773	2,655	2,282
Oklahoma	69	55	74	2,223	1,155	1,702
Texas	72	83	105	4,036	4,643	6,510
California 1/	312	320	410	11,231	33,360	33,620
TOTAL 12	97.6	124.9	149.2	48,432	64,092	81,407
TOTAL U. S.	125.8	150.5	175.3	572,752	425,131	477,204
1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.						

SWEET POTATOES

STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1935-44	: 1945 :	: Indicated : November 1, : 1946	Average : 1935-44	: 1945 :	: Indicated : November 1, : 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.J.	135	115	160	2,122	1,725	2,400
Ind.	99	125	115	258	150	172
Ill.	65	75	90	340	300	288
Iowa	91	110	110	216	275	220
Mo.	91	35	110	802	525	880
Kans.	112	95	95	343	276	276
Del.	127	130	160	467	325	400
Md.	148	140	180	1,167	980	1,080
Va.	114	111	125	3,809	3,441	3,875
N.C.	102	110	120	8,099	7,260	8,040
S.C.	87	95	105	5,322	5,890	5,880
Ga.	76	90	25	7,944	8,010	6,800
Fla.	67	64	70	1,299	1,152	1,260
Ky.	83	87	87	1,419	1,218	1,157
Tenn.	90	95	105	4,262	2,850	2,940
Ala.	77	85	85	6,275	6,375	6,460
Miss.	86	102	90	6,176	6,936	5,760
Ark.	75	95	82	2,076	1,900	1,722
La.	71	68	70	7,390	10,824	9,450
Okla.	70	75	65	815	750	650
Tex.	77	87	90	4,502	4,524	5,760
Calif.	112	120	125	1,312	1,020	1,250
U. S.	85.4	94.5	95.4	66,422	66,836	66,720

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SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Prelim.	Average	1945	Prelim.
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
	Short tons			Thousand Short tons		
La.	19.1	21.3	20.0	5,120	5,618	5,280
Fla.	32.1	36.0	32.0	753	1,149	1,114
Total	20.1	22.9	21.4	5,873	6,767	6,394

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Prelim.	Average	1945	Preliminary
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.4	9.9	8.5	306	208	221
Mich.	8.4	8.0	8.0	809	627	800
Nebr.	12.6	10.8	12.5	804	635	800
Mont.	11.9	10.7	12.0	809	565	984
Idaho	13.8	15.3	13.5	821	809	1,224
Wyo.	12.1	9.9	12.5	507	346	482
Colo.	13.0	12.1	12.5	1,886	1,835	2,038
Utah	13.3	13.7	14.0	560	457	602
Calif.	14.8	16.8	17.0	1,949	1,610	2,402
Other						
States	10.6	11.9	12.4	1,116	1,296	1,520
U.S.	12.1	12.1	12.9	9,568	8,663	11,150

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Preliminary	Average	1945	Preliminary
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
S.C.	100	95	110	480	475	440
Ga.	132	145	160	4,351	4,640	4,640
Fla.	153	170	170	1,840	2,040	2,040
Ala.	111	130	120	2,911	3,120	2,700
Miss.	143	170	165	3,331	3,910	3,405
Ark.	112	105	133	112	105	133
La.	260	335	275	6,803	11,055	8,800
Tex.	131	130	135	795	520	540
U.S.	156	193	181	20,625	25,865	22,323

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1935-44	1944	November 1 1945	1946
Pounds				
Mo.	13.4	14.4	14.7	15.3
N.H.	14.5	15.7	14.8	14.4
Vt.	13.4	14.4	13.7	14.2
Mass.	16.9	16.3	17.1	18.2
Conn.	17.1	16.8	16.3	17.7
N.Y.	15.9	15.9	16.3	17.5
N.J.	18.5	18.3	18.8	19.4
Pa.	15.6	15.9	16.4	16.6
N. Atl.	15.81	16.02	16.22	17.07
Ohio	14.3	14.7	14.9	15.2
Ind.	13.2	13.7	14.6	14.8
Ill.	13.4	14.3	14.7	14.9
Mich.	15.8	15.9	16.8	17.7
Wisc.	13.8	14.1	15.1	14.3
E.N. Cent.	14.06	14.60	15.31	15.21
Minn.	12.3	12.0	12.3	12.8
Iowa	12.4	12.7	13.7	15.1
Mo.	9.4	10.3	10.6	11.6
N. Dak.	10.0	10.2	9.6	10.9
S. Dak.	9.6	9.4	9.6	10.8
Nebr.	11.3	10.1	11.1	12.8
Kans.	11.6	11.9	11.6	12.8
W.N. Cent.	11.16	11.22	11.53	12.72
Md.	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.7
Va.	11.4	12.3	12.8	13.4
W. Va.	11.2	11.8	13.3	12.0
N.C.	11.3	11.3	12.2	11.8
S.C.	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.3
Ga.	8.4	7.8	8.5	8.3
S. Atl.	11.07	11.35	11.92	11.83
Ky.	10.6	11.2	11.3	12.0
Tenn.	9.4	10.0	9.5	10.0
Ala.	3.2	8.2	9.0	8.9
Miss.	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5
Ark.	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4
Okla.	8.7	8.7	8.4	9.3
Tex.	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.9
S. Cent.	8.46	8.48	8.66	8.99
Mont.	12.9	13.2	13.2	14.5
Idaho	16.4	16.6	16.8	16.5
Wyo.	12.4	12.8	12.7	15.8
Colo.	12.8	13.0	12.6	13.9
Utah	15.5	17.2	17.6	17.4
Wash.	16.3	16.2	16.9	17.0
Oreg.	14.8	15.1	15.8	14.9
Calif.	17.7	18.6	18.0	17.0
West.	14.36	15.57	15.99	15.94
U.S.	12.25	12.51	12.92	13.36

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in the herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

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OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during 1945	Number of layers on hand during 1946	Eggs per 100 layers during October 1945	Eggs per 100 layers during October 1946	Total eggs produced during October 1945	Total eggs produced during October 1946	Jan. to Oct. incl. 1945	Jan. to Oct. incl. 1946
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions		
Me.	2,173	2,085	1,417	1,513	31	32	334	307
N.H.	1,985	1,614	1,383	1,525	27	25	293	253
Vt.	846	804	1,398	1,476	12	12	149	141
Mass.	4,825	4,296	1,383	1,410	67	61	784	686
R.I.	452	400	1,271	1,507	6	6	64	66
Conn.	2,860	2,777	1,407	1,618	40	45	399	392
N.Y.	11,373	10,529	1,073	1,153	122	121	1,642	1,669
N.J.	4,765	4,678	1,212	1,302	58	61	752	792
Pa.	15,666	15,853	998	1,091	156	173	2,113	2,396
N.ATL.	44,945	43,036	1,155	1,245	519	535	6,530	6,704
Ohio	16,638	16,674	986	1,057	164	173	2,433	2,404
Ind.	12,462	11,778	933	1,004	116	118	1,773	1,726
Ill.	18,020	16,443	874	936	157	154	2,441	2,356
Mich.	9,684	9,991	868	908	84	91	1,420	1,445
Wis.	13,648	13,900	914	949	125	132	2,002	2,053
E.N.CENT.	70,422	68,786	917	975	646	671	10,069	9,934
Minn.	20,686	21,636	868	961	179	208	3,285	3,401
Iowa	24,688	24,995	924	958	228	239	3,837	3,864
Mo.	17,697	16,614	822	893	145	146	2,622	2,464
N.Dak.	4,462	4,296	738	707	33	30	618	579
S.Dak.	7,076	6,607	818	643	58	56	983	1,017
Nebr.	11,964	11,860	818	871	98	103	1,812	1,746
Kans.	13,191	12,694	809	852	107	102	1,913	1,826
W.N.CENT.	99,734	98,702	850	904	848	892	15,070	14,897
Del.	763	718	825	967	6	7	106	106
Md.	2,664	2,792	818	967	22	27	373	338
Va.	7,070	6,696	820	905	62	61	914	895
W.Va.	2,918	2,698	936	918	27	25	403	401
N.C.	9,375	9,190	794	722	74	66	1,030	1,033
S.C.	3,364	3,100	604	620	20	19	353	322
Ga.	5,990	5,999	651	595	39	36	600	575
Fla.	1,508	1,406	763	747	12	11	175	135
S.ATL.	33,652	32,592	779	773	262	252	4,009	3,835
Ky.	8,353	8,546	856	868	72	74	1,061	1,041
Tenn.	8,166	7,992	763	772	62	62	985	941
Ala.	5,710	5,504	694	611	40	34	595	574
Miss.	6,044	5,815	505	496	31	29	571	531
Ark.	6,304	6,448	595	570	38	37	692	691
La.	3,682	3,208	558	546	21	18	354	307
Okla.	10,817	9,786	750	778	81	76	1,393	1,246
Tex.	25,303	22,963	668	712	174	165	3,031	2,740
S.CENT.	74,372	70,267	698	704	519	495	8,632	8,117
Mont.	1,603	1,527	812	837	13	13	223	205
Idaho	1,322	1,692	1,017	924	19	16	244	245
Wyo.	606	630	880	924	5	6	79	80
Colo.	3,043	3,180	787	772	24	25	394	423
N.Mex.	842	326	794	849	7	7	103	106
Ariz.	402	332	949	843	4	3	53	46
Utah	2,225	2,198	1,063	1,100	24	24	333	322
Nev.	277	275	1,038	1,023	3	3	40	39
Wash.	5,348	5,249	1,187	1,141	62	60	793	733
Oreg.	2,614	2,527	1,063	1,119	23	23	416	406
Calif.	12,342	12,539	1,091	1,122	135	141	1,823	1,853
WEST.	31,024	30,975	1,044	1,052	324	326	4,501	4,519
U.S.	354,156	344,365	830	921	3,118	3,172	46,861	43,106